

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 576. Resolution authorizing the printing of "Questions and Answers on the Tax Bill"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2739). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NICHOLS: Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents. Report pursuant to House Resolutions 125 and 403, Seventy-seventh Congress. Resolutions concerning an accident which occurred on May 1, 1942, making an approach to the Salt Lake City, Utah, Airport; with amendment (Rept. No. 2740). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 7866. A bill to provide for the restoration to active duty and/or advancement in rank of certain World War veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. J. Res. 370. Joint resolution extending the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, November 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, in this solemn hour fraught with a sense of finality we pause to praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation. As the sands of this year of peril, toil, and pain run low, we to whom has been entrusted the ministry of governance come with sobered hearts to write the final word in an epic chapter of our national history. Frail human hands have carried the precious ark of our heritage through the encircling gloom; yet we dare believe that Thy hand has been guiding and guarding.

We thank Thee that in the name of a free people ours has been the high privilege to sign anew the immortal Declaration crimsoned with the devotion of the founding fathers: "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Now, of the record made in this hallowed Chamber in months of destiny, we can but say, "What we have written, we have written." We ask the benediction of Thy grace upon all wise and good decisions and beseech Thee to forgive and overrule all that

denies. Thy will for us and mankind. As in the Name of the Lord our God we have set up our banners, we march on toward stern and bitter days with assurance that as we fight to make men free we march with Thee. Grant us wisdom, grant us courage, that we fail not man nor Thee. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, December 15, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR—RESOLUTION BY NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a radiogram addressed to the President of the Senate embodying a resolution adopted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Translation]

CUIDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
December 7, 1942.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,
President of the Senate of the
United States of North America,
Washington, D. C.:

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic, meeting in joint session, has just carried out before diplomatic representatives of the friendly nations a resolution voted by the National Congress at the suggestion of the Honorable President of the Republic, Generalissimo Dr. Trujillo Milina, which reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, (1) To declare the 7th day of December of each year for the duration of the war in which the United Nations are now engaged as a day of reaffirmation of the solidarity of the Dominican Republic with the United States of North America, and (2) to hold a joint and solemn session of both chambers on the 7th of December of this year for the purpose of publicly consecrating this date and of confirming the faith of the Dominican people in the final victory of the United Nations." In uniting in this way the sentiments of the Dominican people with those of your great Nation in the remembrance of this sad date on which the peace of the continent was disturbed and the political, economic, and cultural life of the Americas threatened by the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces, we confirm the faith of the Republic in the victory of the United Nations, among which the noble Nation which you represent in Congress carries with glory and honor the watchword of continental solidarity.

PORFIRIO HERRERA,

President of the Senate.

MANUEL A. PENA BATLLE,

President of the Chamber of Deputies.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—LIST OF PETITIONS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a list of petitions I have received in support of Senate bill 860 signed by an aggregate of 1,482 persons in 8 States.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Petitions received by Senator O'DANIEL in support of Senate bill 860—

Texas:	
Panola County.....	9
Montague County.....	400
City of Dilley.....	1
City of Ricardo.....	1
California: Los Angeles.....	46
Illinois: Lawrence County.....	98
New York: Rockland County.....	124
Ohio: Creston.....	12
Pennsylvania: Erie County.....	210
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	468
Washington: Seattle.....	113
8 States—total.....	1,482

GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMY—RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution on the subject of governmental economy, which was adopted by the conference of American small business organizations at a meeting held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, on December 10, 1942.

In that connection, I invite attention to the fact that the organization highly commends two congressional committees, namely, the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, of which the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is chairman; and the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which deals with the transfer of personnel and equipment, of which subcommittee the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is chairman.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Congress has appropriated for the current fiscal year \$74,000,000,000 for prosecution of the war and \$6,000,000,000 for nonmilitary purposes; and

Whereas American taxpayers will be called upon to contribute approximately \$24,000,000,000 of this sum next year; and

Whereas this fiscal year the Government must borrow \$57,000,000,000, thereby raising the Federal public debt to \$147,000,000,000; and

Whereas in our opinion the American people will cheerfully contribute and pay any expenditure vital to victory but do not believe that waste and extravagance of manpower, service, enterprise, and Federal funds should be condoned by the Congress or the executive branch of our Government; and

Whereas the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures has declared the "surface of economy has only been scratched" in Washington: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Conference of American Small Business Organizations endorse the official economy effort of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures headed by Senator HARRY FLOOD BYRD, of Virginia, and the Committee on Transfer of Employees, headed by Senator MILLARD TYDINGS, of Maryland; and that the chairman of this conference be, and he is hereby, directed to communicate with the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Members of Congress, sending them a copy of this resolution, and urge and demand that all items not absolutely essential be eliminated from the 1944 Federal Budget.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. MALONEY, from the Committee on Immigration, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1856) thereon.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION OF WATER SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT—CONTINUANCE OF SENATE RESOLUTION 169, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 337), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 169, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session (relating to the administration and operation of the water system of the District of Columbia) is hereby extended, and may be exercised as provided in such resolution, until January 31, 1943.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 15, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1666. An act to coordinate Federal reporting services to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies;

S. 2341. An act to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes";

S. 2353. An act to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge;

S. 2769. An act to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy;

S. 2852. An act to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of cobelligerent nations; and

S. 2889. An act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 336), as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a similar committee to be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless he has some other communication to make to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] as the committee on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive House messages after the adjournment today. It is possible that there may be some messages to come over after that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRAYER FOR MEN LOST AT PEARL HARBOR

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a prayer offered by the Right Reverend Monsignor Condon at the ceremonies held by the County Defense Council of La Crosse, Wis., on December 7, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ABOLITION OF THE POLL TAX—LETTER FROM R. H. CHAPMAN

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated November 24, 1942, addressed to him, from Hon. R. H. Chapman, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, which appears in the Appendix.]

POLL TAX EXPERIENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated November 22, 1942, addressed to him by Hon. Josephus Daniels, together with a newspaper article, dealing with poll-tax experience in North Carolina, which appear in the Appendix.]

EVENTS IN AMERICAN-BRITISH HISTORY—ADDRESS BY SIR GERALD CAMPBELL

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Sir Gerald Campbell, K. C. M. G., at a recent meeting of the Newcomen Society held in Washington, D. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

PEGLER ON PEPPER—EDITORIAL FROM FORT MYERS NEWS-PRESS

[Mr. ANDREWS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Pegler on Pepper," by Carl Hanton, editor and general manager, published in the Fort Myers News-Press of November 14, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR SECRET WEAPON—ADDRESS BY EUGENE E. WILSON

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Our Secret Weapon," delivered by Eugene E. Wilson, president, United Aircraft Corporation, which appears in the Appendix.]

REGULATION OF PROFITS OF CONTRACTORS

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Paul Steenberg, president of Paul

Steenberg Construction Co., and a letter from R. J. Hendershott, manager of Associated General Contractors of Minnesota, relative to Office of Price Administration Regulation No. 251, which appear in the Appendix.]

FARM INCOME AND CEILING PRICES ON FARM COMMODITIES—ADDRESS BY JOHN BRANDT

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered over the radio by John Brandt, president of Land O' Lakes Creamery Co., on October 10, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

SMALL BUSINESS GOES TO WAR—ADDRESS BY MILTON W. HARRISON

[Mr. MCCARRAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Small Business Goes to War," delivered by Milton W. Harrison, before the fourth conference of American small business organizations at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on December 10, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

GASOLINE AND FUEL RATIONING IN ILLINOIS—LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GREEN

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him by Hon. Dwight H. Green, Governor of the State of Illinois, on the subject of gasoline and fuel rationing in Illinois, which appears in the Appendix.]

STRICTLY POLITICS—ARTICLE FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Strictly Politics," published in the Philadelphia Inquirer on December 16, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING STOCKS OF RUBBER TIRES—LETTER FROM MILTON ROSEN

[Mr. NELSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated December 8, 1942, from Milton Rosen, of St. Paul, Minn., addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS OF HOLLY STOVER

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the Christmas greetings sent to his friends by Holly Stover, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL—POEM

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "The Farmer Feeds Them All," which appears in the Appendix.]

THOMAS H. VANNOY, POSTMASTER AT KELSO, WASH.—BILL RECONSIDERED

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I desire to take about 5 minutes, if I may. There are three matters which I desire to dispose of.

A few days ago the Senate and House both passed a bill granting relief to a postmaster in the State of Washington in the amount of \$4,525 because of postal savings stamps which were alleged to have been lost. The stamps have since been found, and I understand the parliamentary situation is such that the bill can be recalled from the House, as it has not as yet been signed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. I, therefore,

move to reconsider the votes by which the bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy was ordered to a third reading and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered.

Mr. BROWN. I now move that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

DANAHER AMENDMENT TO RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION BILL

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, in justice to the Secretary of Commerce, I feel that I should make a brief statement relative to what has appeared in a great many newspapers concerning the so-called Danaher amendment to the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill by which \$5,000,000,000 was to be added to the available funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

There have been many statements in the press to the effect that the Secretary of Commerce, who is the Federal Loan Administrator, had requested this amendment to the bill. I wish to state that the bill as it came from the House of Representatives contained no amendment restricting the funds which would be made available to the Board of Economic Warfare. The Secretary of Commerce requested no such amendment before the House committee; none was presented to the committee and none was presented to the House. The bill came here solely as an authorization for a \$5,000,000,000 additional lending authority. We had a hearing in the matter before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and the chairman of the committee asked me to handle the bill. It is obvious that it is not now possible to enact the proposed legislation.

Again it has been stated frequently in the press that the Secretary of Commerce in some manner instigated or brought about a situation whereby the so-called Danaher amendment was to be added to the bill. The Senate committee reported no such amendment, and no amendment was suggested until the bill came to the floor of the Senate when the Senator from Oregon, the distinguished minority leader; the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY]; and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] stated that they were interested in placing some limitation upon the use of these funds.

Upon ascertaining that there was a desire to have such an amendment presented, we had a further hearing before the Committee on Banking and Currency and heard the distinguished Presiding Officer of the Senate and Mr. Milo Perkins, who is the executive in charge of the operations of the Board of Economic Warfare. After that hearing, no further action was taken by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency relative to the amendment. It was not approved, and it was not disapproved; it was not offered.

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

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Mr. BROWN. I shall yield to the Senator in a moment. I am pleased that he is present.

The point I wish to bring out, in justice to the Secretary of Commerce and in answer to many newspaper statements, is that neither the Secretary of Commerce nor, so far as I know, anyone connected with him inspired, brought about, suggested, or requested the so-called Danaher amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill.

I may say that I have discussed the matter with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY], and am informed by them that their understanding is in accordance with the statement I have just made.

I am now delighted to yield to the Senator from Connecticut, who was on his feet a moment ago.

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, I wish to emphasize the point which has been made by the Senator from Michigan that the amendment was not offered; it never has been submitted either in the Senate or in the committee. Indeed, for all I know, Mr. Jones may oppose it.

Let me add, if I may, to the remarks submitted by the Senator from Michigan that the Secretary of Commerce and I have never talked about this subject in any way, even in the remotest particular. Not even through indirection has there been reference between us to the subject which has been bruited about in the press constantly as involving—I use the word in quotes—a “fight” between the Secretary of Commerce and some other department or agency. I have seen the word “quarrel” and terms of similar character used to indicate that there was some lack of cooperation between the Secretary of Commerce and the Board of Economic Warfare. If there is or has been any such conflict, it was in no way represented by any thinking on my part or any utterance I may have made on the subject.

Let me add just one further observation in the time of the Senator from Michigan to this effect: One of the most salutary things I have heard of within the past many weeks has been that an opportunity was afforded the agencies and departments and their representatives to make some measure of explanation concerning operations with which the Congress itself is not necessarily familiar, particularly when they involve administrative agencies which have been set up by Executive order. At no time previously to last week has there been an explanation by the Board of Economic Warfare or its representatives to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the activities comprehended within the scope of the Executive order under which it was set up. To the end that we could have such an explanation from this agency, the Senator from Michigan, I am sure—and I doubt not every other member of the Committee on Banking and Currency—welcomed the opportunity for the appearance of the B. E. W. through the Vice President and Mr. Milo Perkins that was afforded by my simply

implying that an amendment might be offered. We thus succeeded in getting the representatives of the B. E. W. before us so that we might canvass its entire operations.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the Senator from Connecticut. He states the case in a little more particular detail. The so-called Danaher amendment was written and presented for consideration to the majority leader and to the Senator from Michigan in charge of the bill, but, as the Senator from Connecticut has said, the result was not its submission to the Senate but a further consideration of the subject matter which had the effect the Senator from Connecticut states.

SUMMARY PRINTED IN RECORD OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON PRICE-CONTROL BILL

Mr. President, there is one other matter which I desire to discuss briefly, and then I shall find it necessary to leave the Chamber in order to keep an engagement.

Mr. President, I had not desired to say anything about this matter whatsoever. At the time it arose I thought it was entirely cleared up, but within the last 2 or 3 days a newspaper article has appeared which I feel requires a short statement upon my part.

During the consideration of the conference report on the price-control bill at the end of my statement I asked and received the consent of the Senate to have placed in the RECORD a statement concerning the bill. It had been looked over by me. It had been prepared by the general counsel for the Office of Price Administration. It contained my general views upon the subject matter. Attached to it was a short statement which I had requested the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency to prepare in connection with what was known as the Taft amendment. The form in which that was presented to me was not as I would have written it. The substance of it was identically as I would have written it.

I noted on the following morning when I examined the RECORD that two things had been done. First, the report which was not uttered upon the floor was printed in large type as if uttered upon the floor. Second, the statement relative to the Taft amendment was garbled so that it was obvious that it was not the statement of the Senator from Michigan.

I immediately called it to the attention of the Senator from Ohio. That was on October 3, as I recall. He had not been here at the time the matter was considered. He agreed with me as to the substance and the construction and the intent of the matter which had been prepared by the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and he agreed that the RECORD should be corrected in that respect, and I sent word that it should be corrected. I also, through my office, called attention to the type in which it was printed and stated that it should be corrected.

Some time later the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. ANKEN] discussed the

matter with me. I stated to him then that I had already advised the reporters that this statement should have been printed in small type, and already arrangements had been made so to do.

Senators know and newspaper reporters should know that it is impossible for a busy Senator, as I was busy at the time, to draft complete conference reports, and matters of that kind, and that usually—I think in a great majority of cases—in such matters we are assisted by the legislative counsel and by representatives of interested agencies of the Government and committee clerks. That is exactly what occurred in this instance. If it were not for the fact it was stated in the Washington Times-Herald that I had changed my construction under duress and a threat, I would have said nothing further on this subject. No threat was made. No request made to me to do anything. There was nothing done by the Senator from Michigan which was not in accord with the rules of the Senate. It was not necessary for me to ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be changed, because the RECORD was not in accord with the ruling of the Chair that it should be printed in small type. I called that to the attention of the reporters at the time. That is all there is to it.

Mr. President, I know that I do not have to say these things to any Senator in the Chamber, because Senators know me, but I feel, in view of the unjust and unfair statement in the public press, that I should make this statement on the floor of the Senate.

CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the Senator from Illinois presents the matter he has in mind, will he yield so that we may consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar? We have quite a lengthy Executive Calendar, made up largely of nominations of postmasters. Also there came in yesterday two nominations which were held over and not referred to committee. I should like to have those matters disposed of now, if the Senator from Illinois is willing. It will take but a moment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the Executive Calendar be now considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, last evening I objected to the present consideration of the nominations, because they had not been placed on the calendar. Of course, I have no objection today, because the proposed action conforms to the rule. However, does the request appertain to two other nominations?

Mr. BARKLEY. Not for the moment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall speak of them later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of M. Neil Andrews, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSIONER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dr. Joseph S. Dorton, of North Carolina, to be area director in the Raleigh area office of the War Manpower Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations of postmasters on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Jack H. Duncan to be rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as naval attaché to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to rank from December 7, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Francis E. M. Whiting to be rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from May 16, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Col. James T. Moore to be brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service from September 16, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completed the Executive Calendar.

Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, yesterday the President sent to the Senate two nominations to the Civil Aeronautics Board, one being that of Oswald Ryan, of Indiana, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the term expiring December 31, 1948, which is a reappointment, and the other the nomination of our colleague the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. It was not intended that the nomination of the Senator from Oklahoma should come up for consideration at this session. By some mistake of the clerical force at the White House his nomination was included. The Senator from Oklahoma is not eligible to appointment to that Board until after his term as Senator expires, because the Board was created during the term of the Senator from Oklahoma which is now expiring. There-

fore, I do not expect any action to be taken upon that nomination now. The other nomination, however, of Mr. Ryan is a reappointment, and I ask unanimous consent that that nomination be confirmed without reference to committee.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this matter was called to my attention yesterday. I am acquainted with Mr. Ryan and familiar with his work on the board, and so far as I am personally concerned, I have no objection to the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Ryan at this time. It is a reappointment, and, of course, otherwise would have to go over until the next session.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the request, Mr. President, with the approval of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire to make one or two remarks as to Mr. Oswald Ryan, in furtherance of the request made by the majority leader. As the author of the act under which Mr. Oswald Ryan is serving, I wish to pay the very highest possible compliment to him for his very able, efficient, and progressive administration while he has been in his present position. I think there is no man in the United States who could better fill the position than Mr. Oswald Ryan, and I am glad to join in the request that his nomination be immediately confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Oswald Ryan, of Indiana, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the term expiring December 31, 1948 (reappointment).

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be immediately notified.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION—JOSEPH H. PIACONKE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wish to ask the majority leader a question. The majority leader will recall that 2 or 3 days ago there was some dispute in the Senate as to the reference of nominations of persons appointed to positions under the War Manpower Commission, and a few nominations were sent to the Military Affairs Committee.

The majority leader expressed the hope that the Military Affairs Committee would proceed diligently, and would act on the nominations in one way or the other. The committee has acted diligently, but has reported only one nomination, which is on the calendar and was confirmed today.

From the Military Affairs Committee, I now favorably report another nomination, that of Joseph H. Piaconke, from the State of Michigan, to be labor utilization analyst, at \$4,600 per annum, in

the Detroit district office of the War Manpower Commission.

I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest that the Senator from Colorado wait until a little later in the session. There are other nominations coming in which are probably in the same category, and I should not want to delay the presentation which the Senator from Illinois wishes to make.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The reason I make the request is that I am leaving town at 1:30.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall be glad to confer with the Senator about the matter, and I hope we will be able to dispose of it before he leaves.

DEATH, RESIGNATION, OR SEPARATION FROM OFFICE OF CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER OF THE TREASURY

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. There is a House bill on the calendar to provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of the death or resignation of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury. All the bill provides is that in the event of the death or resignation of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint an Acting Disbursing Officer under a bond which shall be at least in the amount of the bond of the Disbursing Officer. The bill is H. R. 6447, calendar No. 1896. It is the last bill on the calendar. The bill passed the House on February 16, last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6447) to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to ask the eminent Senator from Alabama whether a Senate amendment is attached to the bill?

Mr. HILL. There is no Senate amendment at all.

Mr. McNARY. It is proposed to pass the bill purely in the form in which it passed the House?

Mr. HILL. Yes; purely in the form in which it passed the House.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6447) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SENATOR NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. One of the most brilliant young men in America is Mr. Gould M.

Beach, associate editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Mr. Beach is now a lieutenant of Artillery in the armed services of our country. A day or two ago I received a personal letter from Mr. Beach, in which he referred to several matters. One matter upon which he commented was the recent defeat of Senator NORRIS, of Nebraska. Mr. Beach in a few words commented on this situation and the failure of Senator NORRIS to be reelected with such beauty and such power that I wish to read his words to the Senate. Mr. Beach wrote:

Senator NORRIS was not defeated nor repudiated. How can defeat be a proper word for a man who could stop in any county in America, no matter how isolated, and be within a few yards of a fellow spirit to whom he has been an inspiration? How can defeat be a proper word for a man whose name has come to symbolize the essence of the American dream? How can a man be defeated who would be welcomed as a giant addition to the faculty of any university in the world worthy of the name? Or as the guiding light of any newspaper aware of its responsibility? Or as a friend by any one of millions with whom he might chance to pass a word? In the sense that the world has not been fully ready to accept either democracy or Christianity, Senator NORRIS was born to defeat. In the sense that those eternal goals have not been forgotten, every day of his life has been a victory.

Mr. President, following the remarks of Mr. Beach I ask to have printed in the body of the RECORD a tribute to Senator NORRIS by Mr. Bruce Hutchison, of Canada, under the caption "It doesn't pay to be great."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IT DOESN'T PAY TO BE GREAT

(By Bruce Hutchison)

The fate of Senator GEORGE NORRIS in the recent American election is a sad commentary on greatness in our time. Here was the one historic figure in the United States Senate, the only Member of it who will be ranked among the great men of American history. And yet he was defeated by some unknown fellow because he was not part of a political machine. He had nothing to offer but accomplishment, honor, and greatness. The public at home had long since grown tired of those things.

Greatness often seems to bore the public. That is one of the reasons, no doubt, why a truly great man can seldom remain in office long; the reason why most of the great men of our time are seldom heard of. The several great Canadians whom I have happened to come across in my time have never been in Parliament and their names are only known to a few. Yet their effect on our times has been more powerful than that of any practicing politician.

In this matter of greatness we seem to swing like a pendulum. It is not so long ago that the importance of greatness was greatly exaggerated. Emerson was interpreting all life, even vegetable and mineral, in terms of great men who explored it. Carlyle was writing all history in terms of a few men on horseback. British politics was dominated by a tiny group of peerless leaders. And in Canada Macdonald and Laurier were accorded something like worship.

FOREIGNERS ARE GREAT

From that extreme we seem to have swung into a kind of leering cynicism and distrust

of all greatness. Perhaps it is because we have seen what the perversion of leadership, the disease of greatness, has done in Germany and Italy. Perhaps because we have seemed to lack here the glamorous figures of the old days. For whatever reason, there seems to be a general delight in sneering at leaders, and there seems to be everywhere the feeling that only a foreigner can be great.

Thus in Britain, not overseas, is heard the most bitter criticism of Mr. Churchill and in such terms as would shock us here. (See the New Statesman and Nation, for instance.) In the United States there is such a hatred of Mr. Roosevelt in some quarters as we have hardly ever seen in this country. But in Britain, apparently, hardly anyone doubts the greatness of Mr. Roosevelt and all Americans wildly admire Mr. Churchill. Canadians fairly idolize both of them, while viewing Mr. King without any visible enthusiasm, although Mr. King is greatly respected in the other two countries. The prophet is seldom honored at home.

TEAR THEM DOWN

The danger of too much greatness is obvious to everyone. A State which depends on one man is a sick State. A democracy which refuses to govern itself and turns over the job to any individual, however great, ceases to be a democracy whatever its parliamentary forms. But on the other hand, there seems to be an equally erroneous idea about that if the people respect greatness and pay tribute to their leaders they are somehow surrendering their democracy.

There seems, indeed, to be a nasty notion about these days that the way to make democracy succeed is to sneer at all democratic leaders, to tear them down as soon as possible and generally to make fun of democracy's own produce, which is its government. Nowhere is this as true as in Canada. Millions of Canadians feel they are doing something extremely clever and establishing their own political wisdom by sneering at the government, by comparing it, with a smirk, to the Governments of Britain and the United States. Millions of Canadians seem to feel better, to feel virtuous and patriotic when they have spent a good hour despising their government and their own country, like the ancient hermits, who used to flagellate themselves and wear hair shirts in the interests of their souls. Actually, of course, Canada has as good a government as Britain or the United States.

ONLY CANADIANS

But it is not of this particular government I am thinking. I am thinking of the Canadian attitude to all governments and to all leaders, the attitude of the man who thinks he can become great himself by disparaging greatness in others; the dark, dank, dismal inferiority complex which makes men assume a false air of superiority and a cheap disdain for better men.

It is true that we lack in Canada today any figure comparable to Churchill and Roosevelt, those happy, well-timed accidents of time and fate. But even if we had such men it is doubtful that we would realize it. Somehow a large part of the nation would take delight in sneering at them and saying that, after all, they were only Canadians.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SENATOR NORRIS (S. DOC. NO. 292)

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, and also printed as a Senate document, the story of a historical dinner which was given by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] in honor of the retiring senior Senator

from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] on December 10, 1942. The document contains addresses by the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Justice Black, of the United States Supreme Court, the floor leader of the majority of the Senate [Mr. BARKLEY], and several other distinguished gentlemen.

I have an estimate from the Public Printer of the cost of printing in the RECORD, as well as an estimate of the cost of printing as a Senate document. The estimated cost of printing in the RECORD is \$360.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the addresses will be printed as a Senate document and also printed in the RECORD.

REGULATION OF MILK PRICES— SUBSIDIES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for only a few minutes to discuss a very serious situation in the city of Chicago with respect to the distributors of milk in the Chicago metropolitan milk area, which embraces Chicago and its suburbs.

In January 1942 the Congress passed the Emergency Control Act. This far-reaching legislation was approved by the President on January 3, 1942.

Under the authority lodged in this act, the Office of Price Administration at a later date issued a regulation freezing the retail price of milk throughout the Nation at the March level. The level price in the Chicago metropolitan area was 15½ cents a quart for home delivery, and 25 cents for two quarts to the consumer who purchased at the store.

When this order was issued by the Price Administrator, the dairy companies in Chicago and suburbs were paying to the farmer for milk used for fluid consumption 2.663 per hundredweight. Thereafter the dairy companies paid the following:

1942:	
April.....	2.592
May.....	2.369
June.....	2.305
July.....	2.506
August.....	2.671
September.....	2.807
October.....	2.957
November.....	3.04
December.....	3.12

The weighted average of these various monthly prices is 2.84.

Mr. President, it will be observed that this average price over the entire period is much lower than the price for the last 3 months under what is known as Federal Milk Marketing Order 41, as amended, the latter being administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Today the distributor under this order is paying almost one cent a quart more than the average over the 9-month period. To this increase to the farmers, obviously I interpose no objection. I am glad that they get a decent price for their milk. Too long has the dairy farmer had to sell his milk at a price that scarcely justified the continuation of his investment and labor in that industry.

In addition to the burden imposed under Marketing Order 41, I am advised

by Mr. Paul Potter, executive secretary of the Association of Milk Dealers of Chicago, that the labor costs have been increased as a result of the decision of the War Labor Board.

It takes no economic wizard to see the economic dilemma in which 141 milk dealers in the metropolitan area of Chicago and suburbs find themselves today. Being powerless to prevent the rise in milk prices and the increased costs of operation, and being powerless to increase the retail cost of milk, these dealers, realizing their financial plight, met in Chicago on October 14 last and discussed ways and means to stop and recoup the losses sustained. If relief was not forthcoming soon the business would be bankrupt. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draft a petition for relief. This was done, and on October 24 a petition for relief was filed with the Office of Price Administration in the city of Chicago. This was forwarded to Washington, the case was docketed, and thereafter all the information was supplied to the Dairy Section of the Office of Price Administration by the milk dealers, including the decision of the War Labor Board, giving employees in that area an increase of \$4 a week.

Mr. President, the petitioners in their petition for relief merely asked for a price adjustment through a change in the price ceilings. This could have been done then. It can be done today, because the March price, fixed by the Office of Price Administration under the Emergency Control Act of 1942 was in effect September 15, 1942, the date fixed as a basis for price stabilization under the so-called anti-inflation bill passed October 2, 1942.

In fact, I am informed that in some areas the price-adjustment method has been used in order to meet a situation similar to that now confronting the Chicago milk dealers. Upon the presentation of this petition, the milk dealers were advised by the officials in Washington that there was grave doubt about using the price-adjustment method, because the officials had been experimenting with a subsidy to the milk distributors in the New York City and Duluth, Minn., areas to make up the loss, and probably Chicago would be placed with in that same category. However, obtaining no immediate relief, the milk dealers appealed to me in the latter part of November of this year, and I immediately contacted the various agencies of Government with a request that some definite and immediate action be taken in order to relieve the financial strain under which the distributors were laboring. Yesterday I was advised that the subsidy program, up to December 31, at least, was decided upon for the Chicago area; and I hope that these men will be reimbursed for their losses with all convenient speed.

Let me say that the milk dealers of Chicago are happy finally to get temporary relief; but I should like to point out that while they have been waiting for action 11 small dealers have gone out of business and 1 small company, operating 15 routes owned by father and son, the father having been in business 48

years, is being disposed of this month because the owners have been unable to meet the increased costs. In addition, I am advised that the loss sustained by the distributors during September, October, and November was approximately \$500,000, and a further loss will be sustained for the month of December.

I sincerely hope, Mr. President, that the subsidy which will be paid to these men will recoup them for all their losses. We cannot under any circumstances afford to be niggardly with an industry which is so vital and essential to life itself, and especially to the youth of the Nation.

It will be recalled that the petitioners in the cause before us were advised by the officials of Government in Washington handling this matter that they were experimenting with a subsidy in the New York and Duluth milk areas. I believe it is desirable to discuss briefly what has been done in connection with this policy. I invite the attention of the Senate to a letter written September 28 by Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to the President of the United States, in which he said, among other things, the following:

I have approved a proposed purchase and sale program for fluid milk for those urban markets in which the need for such a program arises because of conflicts between prices which dealers are required to pay to farmers and the wholesale and retail price ceilings which have been established for fluid milk. It is proposed that not to exceed \$25,000,000 of the funds of Commodity Credit Corporation would be used in connection with this program during the period ending December 31, 1942. It is contemplated that prior to that time a report will be submitted to you of the operations undertaken under this program, together with a further recommendation with respect to continuing this program or adopting some alternative plan.

Mr. President, that letter clearly discloses that the subsidy for milk distributors forced into such an economic dilemma through no fault of their own is a temporary expedient that may or may not become a permanent policy of the Government during this emergency. The Secretary of Agriculture talks about another alternative that will be studied in the interim, and before a complete report is made to the President on December 31 next. There can be only one other alternative, Mr. President, and that is the method of price adjustment. Already, in many cases the Office of Price Administration has made an upward adjustment in order to keep the merchant from sustaining a heavy loss because of conditions similar to those which these men have experienced. I think it can be generally stated that few persons in this country favor the general principle of subsidies. Subsidies have been more or less of an anathema to their theory of government since the beginning of the Republic; in fact, they have been little used throughout the world until World War No. 2 overtook us. Since that time comprehensive programs of price control throughout the warring nations have produced subsidies of all types. When the Congress passed the price-

control bill in January last, we definitely recognized in that legislation the need of subsidies for certain industries in this Nation.

For example, we all know that the transportation costs on some commodities have increased sharply since 1942. The most famous case is that of the shipping of petroleum to the east coast by rail instead of by tanker, the tankers having been eliminated by the submarine menace. As a result, the price of gasoline to the consumer was increased 2½ cents a gallon. Because of that unforeseen and unfortunate circumstance which affected the pocketbooks of so many persons, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidized the increase in the transportation costs. Another example is that we pay premium prices for zinc, lead, and copper to the industries which exceed their quota. The Metals Reserve then sells the excess at the ceiling price, thereby taking the loss. Obviously, many other examples could be cited.

But, Mr. President, I think the most dangerous subsidy which now may be in the making deals with the increase in agricultural prices. I think the greatest threat lies in the possibility of the increase of many agricultural prices. One of the best examples is before us today in the case I have presented to the Senate. As we know, there is no fixed price which the farmer can receive for his milk; and the more he receives for his milk, the more he throws out of joint the Price Control and Stabilization Act; and, obviously, it becomes necessary to do one of two things. I undertake to say that it is a most serious question whether or not the processors of agricultural commodities should be subsidized to correct those defects. One can readily understand what it would mean in cost to the Government if the theory of parity as recently expressed by the Agriculture Committee should be sustained. If this war should last for 3 years and if the prices of all the basic agricultural commodities and byproducts thereof which are now far below the parity price should ultimately reach parity, it would mean millions upon millions of dollars that the Commodity Credit Corporation would have to pay in subsidies if retail prices were kept at today's level.

Mr. President, I am not in favor of a subsidy unless it is absolutely essential and necessary for the war effort. Inflation can come in this country through subsidies as well as through run-away prices if subsidies are large enough. I undertake to say that every subsidy that can be eliminated should be eliminated, so long as the consuming public is not being literally gouged as a result of adjustment of prices, and certainly that will never be done so long as the Price Control Act is in effect.

If we start paying subsidies to milk dealers throughout the Nation, it will mean that within the next 6 months every milk dealer in America will be in the hands of the Federal Government. If we pay them subsidies, they must dance to the music of the Department

of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration. They will take orders from them, and necessarily so, if the Federal Government is spending the money to keep them going. Wherever possible, I want to keep the hands of the Federal Government out of private business. I undertake to say that the milk industry is one of the many industries in this country that can be adjusted and should be adjusted through an increase in the price ceiling, because in the final analysis such an increase would affect the family budget very little. In other words, if the milk dealers in Chicago were to obtain an increase of 1 cent a quart for their milk, the additional revenue thus received by them would almost take care of the increased costs they have been compelled to pay. If that were done, the Government could then wash its hands of this industry throughout the Nation, and could turn its attention to other vital and important matters in connection with the war.

Mr. President, I am advised that the sale of cream has been curtailed by the War Production Board to the bare minimum requirement for butterfat under State and municipal laws. We already have curtailed the gallonage of ice cream, and probably some day soon there will be little or no ice cream to buy. The price of butter at the present time is pegged. In other words, as the result of the loss of those items—and perhaps there are more that could fall into the same category—the budget of the housewife will not be greatly disturbed. I have cited the above examples to illustrate that point.

Let me say, Mr. President, that in Canada subsidies have been paid on a wide range; but the milk subsidy was only a temporary measure, as it is today in this country, and in a short time was discontinued in favor of an adjustment of prices for milk products.

Once more, speaking of subsidies, let me advise the Senate that the British have had a tremendous amount of experience with that form of financing. They have adopted several methods of subsidizing the cost-of-living commodities. They buy commodities and resell them at a loss. They buy wheat, for example, and sell to the millers at a price sufficiently below the purchase price to keep the wholesale price from rising. That practice seems to be on its way in this country also. I should like to remind the Senate that while the total cost of subsidies in England has not been published, in September of last year the cost of the subsidy program for food alone was running at the annual rate of approximately \$500,000,000. Once we go into every phase of subsidies, as the English have done, with all of the diverse and complex problems we have in this country, if the war should last for a period of 3 years, and if that policy should be continued, I prophesy that it will take not less than a billion dollars a year to do the subsidy job.

I merely relate these figures because of my interest in the problem in my own State. I can see the subsidy program

coming, and I can see that a bitter fight will be made against it. I hope that between now and December 31, or before the convening of the next Congress, those in control of the program will give the question of subsidies or some other alternative the serious consideration it deserves.

THE SILVER QUESTION—ARTICLES IN READER'S DIGEST AND SATURDAY EVENING POST

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise to a point of personal privilege. I hold in my hand the November issue of the Reader's Digest. The very first article in that magazine is one entitled "Twelve Men Against the Nation," by Sylvia F. Porter. I do not know Sylvia F. Porter personally, but she takes great liberties with the truth, if the article is any example of her writings.

Mr. McCARRAN. She is rather careless with the truth.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. As the Senator from Nevada has expressed it, she is very careless with the truth. I understand that in this country a national award is given each year to the biggest liar in the United States. I am sure that she should be in the running for that award.

The article is entirely false from beginning to end. The author's conclusions are her own, of course; but they are not founded upon the facts at all. A short time ago 8 men were charged with being against this Nation; 6 of them were put to death in Washington, as they should have been put to death. I can think of no charge to bring against anyone in the United States in a time of war more serious than to say that he is against the Nation. If there are in the Senate 12 men against the Nation at this very critical time, the gas chamber should be prepared for them. Certainly they would deserve such a fate.

Mr. President, let me say that I am on record, and have been on record in several committee meetings which were held with the Secretary of the Treasury, with Mr. Donald Nelson, and with other officials with relation to the use of silver, as saying that, so far as I am concerned, in my estimation silver is no sacred cow; that it has a part in this war, and it must fulfill its part. When our boys are taken indiscriminately, certainly silver cannot stand on the side lines and refuse to do its part in the war. So far as I am concerned, I have always been in favor of using in this war effort every ounce of silver we have in the Treasury or in any other place. Therefore, so far as I am concerned and, I am sure, so far as all the other 11 Senators are concerned, the statements of the author of the article are entirely false.

I have prepared an analytical criticism of the article appearing in the Reader's Digest. My criticism has been prepared in some detail, taking up the article paragraph by paragraph, and replying to the author's statements. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the analytical criticism which I have prepared be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANALYTICAL CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ENTITLED "TWELVE MEN AGAINST THE NATION" APPEARING IN THE READER'S DIGEST, ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1942

"The 'silver Senators' will not let war industries use the one essential metal of which we have plenty."

The editor condemns the "silver Senators" with a false and unfounded indictment. A few Senators have taken any action which has in any way interfered with making available all of the 110,000,000 ounces of imported silver in 1942 as well as all of the 60,000,000 ounces of current domestically mined silver for use in war industries. The entire silver imports and domestic silver production were at all times available for use in defense industries and have since Pearl Harbor been available for use in war industries.

The only indictment with which the editor or author could properly charge the "silver Senators" is that they "will not let" the manufacturers of silverware, jewelry, fountain pens, and other silver articles not needed in the war effort use the silver acquired for monetary purpose by the Treasury of the United States. This has never been done and probably never will be done. Neither they nor any other Senators object to war industries using Treasury silver to the full extent of war-program requirements.

The acquisition of silver by the United States Treasury has not precluded the purchase of imported or domestically mined silver either by war industries or by the manufacturers of luxury silver articles, as the Treasury has refused to bid for silver in competition with silver brokers, and has not acquired any imported silver since November 1941. Its acquisitions of newly mined domestic silver, which began to diminish in August 1942, have practically stopped.

Imported silver has been required by and used so extensively in war industries this year that a directive was issued by War Production Board on July 29, 1942, reserving all imported silver for use in the war effort. This action has resulted in complaint being lodged by the manufacturers of civilian silver articles. These manufacturers also complain of being unable to buy domestically mined silver at half price.

In acquiring silver for monetary purposes, the Treasury has made a profit of 47,000 tons, or more than a billion dollars, which was possible because the silver was acquired by the Treasury at less than its monetary value. This profit silver has been allocated and is now being transferred to war industries.

"Today, while our war industries, frantic because of the scarcity of the metals they need, are begging for silver to use in making airplane engines, torpedoes, antiaircraft guns, and other vital weapons, 100,000 tons of Government-owned silver lie idle in the vault at West Point, N. Y. The war industries are not permitted to purchase it, so they are using up our desperately scarce supplies of tin, copper, and nickel instead."

War industries have in no way suffered because of lack of silver for "use in making airplane engines, torpedoes, antiaircraft guns, and other vital weapons" because there has been no shortage of silver for those or any other war-production purposes. "One hundred thousand tons of Government-owned silver" did not "lie idle in the vault at West Point, N. Y.," at the time this article went to press, as 47,000 tons of that silver was at that time, and still is, being transferred for use in the war effort at the rate of 168 tons a day, or approximately 5,000 tons a month. Some of the 100,000 tons of silver in bullion form in the Treasury, approximately 40,000 tons, forms a part of the monetary reserves

of this Government, and will probably remain where it is unless and until needed for use in war industries. When and if such bullion silver is needed for war industries, there is not a Member of the United States Senate who will oppose such use for non-consumptive purposes. The fact that "the war industries are not permitted to purchase" Treasury silver in no way interferes with the use of 47,000 tons of Treasury nonmonetary silver now being leased to war industries. "War industries * * * may be 'using up our desperately scarce supplies of tin, copper, and nickel' but the use of tin, copper, and nickel in the war effort has not ceased since war industries began using silver nor will their use cease as long as those metals are available. Silver was used in our defense plants prior to Pearl Harbor and the demand for this metal has increased greatly since our industrial plants went on a war basis. So has the demand for tin, copper, and nickel increased as well as other strategic and critical metals and minerals."

"The industrialists who urgently need the silver and others vitally concerned are pressing Congress to relieve the outrageous situation. Three remedial bills have been introduced, but Members of Congress shrug their shoulders and predict nothing will happen—the 12 'silver Senators' are too powerful."

The only "industrialists who urgently needed the silver and others vitally concerned" who "are pressing Congress to relieve the outrageous situation" are silversmiths and jewelry manufacturers who have been denied the right by War Production Board to purchase imported silver at 45 cents an ounce for the manufacture of their nonessential civilian articles. These industrialists have not been denied the privilege of purchasing domestically mined silver at 71.11 cents an ounce, and they still have the privilege of buying domestically mined silver and are now exercising it—having purchased several million ounces within the past few months. In fact, they, like the war industries, now have ample stocks of silver for their needs.

Never before has there been such a terrific clamor for silver. In some war uses nothing else will do. Silver is indispensable for brazing joints which must be proof against vibration, corrosion, and gas leaks—as in submarines, airplanes, tanks, torpedoes, and bombs. Again, nothing but silver will do in airplane-engine bearings because it permits pressures—that is, speeds—impossible with tin-bronze bearings. There are pounds, not ounces, of silver in the recoil mechanism of every field-artillery piece and antiaircraft gun.

"In other cases, silver is economical, though it costs more per ounce than most metals cost per pound. The War Production Board cites an instance in which 2½ pounds of silver costing \$13.50 does the work of 40 pounds of tin costing \$20.80."

"In the largest category of industrial uses, however, the point is not cost, but the saving of other metals, some of which are scarce and some of which are irreplaceable. One-fourth of the tin we are now using goes into solder; by substituting silver—as manufacturers were doing widely until the silver shortage developed—we could save all this. The difference in cost of the finished product is small, and to use tin instead of our surplus silver is as much a crime as needlessly using up irreplaceable rubber."

"Silver is indispensable in the manufacture of photographic film, surgical materials, and drugs—all war essentials. As a plating material it is needed to produce corrosion-resistant surfaces on other metals. Silver wire is better than copper in electrical appliances and motors."

"In short, silver has a multitude of practical uses as a war metal. Germany is confiscating, for industrial purposes, all it can find in Europe and, until we finally embar-

goed exports to Switzerland, Portugal, and Sweden, was surreptitiously getting some from us."

The statements concerning the varied and important uses of silver in the war effort are substantially correct. To the average reader these statements also indicate definitely that silver has been employed in these uses for a sufficient length of time to prove its merit as a war-industrial metal. The statement could have gone further in relating the even greater versatility of the metal. "Politics" has in no way prevented "the use of the one war metal of which we have a surplus" as far as any United States Senator may be concerned. If politics has entered the picture, it has occurred without congressional action or opposition. It is again evident that the author's reference to "a surplus" of silver is intended to direct the attention of the reader to silver acquired by the Treasury for monetary purposes. There is a small "surplus" of imported silver, and there is also a larger surplus of domestically mined silver, neither of which category has been denied to war industries or to the manufacturers of non-essential civilian articles through legislative action.

"Yet, though our Government is also aware of silver's strategic importance today, politics prevents the use of the one war metal of which we have a surplus. The Secretary of the Treasury, indignant as anybody else about it, explains that we can't touch the hoard because of the present silver laws."

The Secretary of the Treasury has probably not explained that we can't touch the hoard because of the present silver laws because the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Senate Silver Committee in May 1942, that he already had authority to make available 47,000 tons of Treasury silver bullion for nonconsumptive uses in war industries. It is noted in this connection that the Secretary of the Treasury was not actually quoted as having made such a statement.

"This country's silver policy, which has been merely an annoying scandal for 8 years, is now a crime. Here is the story:"

This country's silver policy may have been considered merely an annoying scandal for 8 years and now a crime by a small group of silversmiths and jewelry manufacturers who desire to make the silver in the Treasury of the United States a stock pile for the manufacture of their luxury articles, but the silver policy has resulted in the acquisition of a substantial amount of silver now serving the business of this Nation as money and war industries as a war essential industrial metal. The absurdity of the author's contention is manifest.

"Early in the Roosevelt administration, the 12 Senators of 6 western silver States—Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada—made an alliance with the farm bloc, voting for each other's bills. The alliance put through two laws, one of which requires the Treasury to purchase all the domestic silver mined, at a price considerably above the world market. In 1939, Congress fixed this price at 71.11 cents a troy ounce."

There is no such thing as an alliance with the farm bloc. Neither the author nor anyone else can produce one scintilla of evidence to support this assertion. There is no law on the statute books which requires the Treasury to purchase all the domestic silver mined. The domestic miner has the privilege of offering his silver for sale anywhere in the world and he is not required to even tender his silver to the Treasury. It is true, however, that if he tenders it to the Treasury, he will receive \$1.29 for his silver less a discount of 45 percent which the Government takes as clear profit. The price of 71.11 cents an ounce is 55 percent of \$1.29, the monetary value of silver in the United States

since April 2, 1792. That price has never changed.

"The other law—the really outrageous one—is the Silver Purchase Act of June 1934, which requires the Treasury to buy foreign silver until our silver reserve equals 25 percent of our total gold and silver stocks. This is preposterous logically and impossible physically, because our gold hoard has become so enormous. This law further provides that the Treasury can't sell its silver at less than \$1.29 an ounce. Since the world price today is 45 cents, there, of course, are no buyers at \$1.29. Hence our hoard, \$1,430,000,000 worth, the largest stock of it ever accumulated, lies tarnishing in its vault."

The Silver Purchase Act of June 1934 is not limited entirely to its requirement that the Treasury buy foreign silver until our silver reserve equals 25 percent of our total gold and silver stocks. That act authorizes the Treasury, as an alternative, to cease its purchases of foreign silver when the price of such silver reaches \$1.29 an ounce, its full monetary value. The Treasury's policy of not bidding for silver in the open market has prevented a rise in the market price to its full monetary value. On the other hand, the acquisition of foreign silver accounts for 73.8 percent of the silver acquired by the Treasury since the passage of the 1934 act. Furthermore, when the price of gold was raised from \$20.67 to \$35 an ounce, the price of silver, not having been raised commensurately, has made it necessary to acquire more ounces of silver in comparison with gold because of the greater disparity of values of the two metals.

There is no more reason why the Treasury should be permitted to sell its silver at less than \$1.29 an ounce, its monetary value, than to sell its gold at less than \$35 an ounce, its monetary value, all of the Treasury stocks of these precious metals having been purchased solely for monetary purposes. There is no more reason why the present so-called world price of silver of 45 cents should serve to influence the Treasury's price of \$1.29 an ounce, than the world price of silver of \$1.38 an ounce reached during World War No. 1, should have increased the Treasury's monetary price beyond \$1.29. Fluctuations in the market value of both gold and silver have occurred since the inception of this Government, and long before, but monetary prices of these metals have been definitely pegged by statutory authority. This authority is delegated to Congress by the Constitution. If the whims and fancies of private industrialists were permitted to control the monetary values of the two precious metals which give intrinsic value to the currency of the United States, our monetary system would be constantly in a state of chaos and the exchange value of our currencies abroad could never be stabilized.

"The six silver States consider silver mining a primary industry and one which must be protected, yet the value of silver produced annually in the United States is less than the value of noodles sold. As an income producer it is comparatively unimportant even to the silver States."

Silver mining is little understood, especially in the eastern part of the United States. Certainly the public knows very little of its difficulties and complexities. There is no silver mine in the United States which does not produce one or more other metals of the nonferrous group. Silver, therefore, is always mined in combination with one or more other metals. In the case of copper, for instance, 28 percent of all of the silver produced in the United States comes from copper ores. If the silver values of these copper ores were reduced the production of copper would necessarily decrease. The same thing applies to lead and zinc. All of these metals, including silver, are of vital impor-

tance to the war effort. There are no two nonferrous metal ore bodies whose ore values are identical. Some of these ore bodies are now being mined at no profit to their patriotic operators. It is, therefore, necessary for such operators to rely upon the production of more valuable ore bodies elsewhere in order to break even or to make a profit.

As an income producer silver always has been and still is important to the economy of the communities where it is produced. If the mines where silver is produced were to utilize only the silver found in their ores, and the other metals—copper, lead, zinc, gold, and so forth—were discarded, for sake of argument, the production of silver would be less than 10 percent of its current production and its price would probably be around \$5 an ounce. The price of 45 cents an ounce is ridiculously low. That price was established arbitrarily in order to meet a situation peculiar to Mexico, where silver ore values are higher than those in the United States, labor considerably cheaper, housing only a fraction of the cost in our country, and the general standard of living considerably lower. That price, therefore, has nothing to do with any silver or gold in the monetary system of the United States, but the so-called world price of silver has for more than a century been controlled principally by four silver bullion brokers in London. The silver brokerage firms in the United States have made considerable progress during the past few years in controlling the price of silver in the Western Hemisphere. Their desire is to extend this control to the silver reserves now held in the United States Treasury.

"But the interests of the 25 mining companies which produce 80 percent of our domestic silver, nearly all of it as mere by-product of smelting copper, lead, and zinc ores, are protected—at the expense of the Nation's welfare—by the silver bloc, which consists of these Senators: JOHN THOMAS and D. WORTH CLARK, of Idaho; BURTON K. WHEELER and JAMES E. MURRAY, of Montana; ELBERT D. THOMAS and ABE MURDOCK, of Utah; CARL HAYDEN and ERNEST W. McFARLAND, of Arizona; EDWIN C. JOHNSON and EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, of Colorado; BERKELEY L. BUNKER and PAT MCCARRAN, of Nevada."

"The interests of the 25 mining companies (it would be interesting to know who they are) which produce 80 percent of our domestic silver" are of no more interest to the Senators named than are the interests of primary industries to the other United States Senators in their own respective States. On the other hand, the Senators named in this article have a keener understanding of the importance of metalliferous mining than is to be expected of Senators whose States do not produce nonferrous metals. If the production of metals were of no interest to the United States Senators—or the production of steel, coal, potash, forestry products, or such agricultural products as cotton, corn, wheat, or livestock, or any other commodity that plays a vital role in the economy of the people of this country, we might as well do away entirely with the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the United States Government and leave to the fortunes of State control the entire welfare of our people.

"Today we're farther away from reaching a 25-to-75 ratio of silver to gold than we were 8 years ago. In June 1934 the Treasury's silver holdings were 10.4 percent of its monetary stocks, indicating that if the Treasury would purchase 1,300,000,000 ounces of silver we would attain the ratio called for by the law. Since that date the Treasury has bought 2,640,000,000 ounces of silver at a cost to taxpayers of \$1,430,000,000. But, en route, it has also picked up \$15,000,000,000 of gold; consequently to attain the 25 percent ratio now, we must buy 2,530,000,000 ounces more

silver. This is truly Mad Hatter arithmetic. In 8 years our silver policy has cost us more than a billion dollars and has made us the laughing stock of the world."

The fact that "we're farther away from reaching a 25-to-75 ratio of silver to gold than we were 8 years ago" is largely due to increasing the price of gold from \$20.67 to \$35 an ounce. As of March 1942 the ratio of silver to the total gold and silver stocks in the Treasury was 15.3 of silver to 84.2 of gold; whereas if the price of gold had remained at \$20.67 an ounce the ratio of silver to the total Treasury stocks of gold and silver at that time would have been 24.2 to 75.8, practically 1 to 3.

Another thing must be taken into consideration and that is that the production ratio of silver to gold has decreased during the past 150 years from 15 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold to approximately 7 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, showing conclusively that silver is becoming relatively scarcer than gold.

The author states that the "Treasury has bought 2,640,000,000 ounces of silver at a cost to taxpayers of \$1,430,000,000." This statement is utterly without foundation, as the Treasury has not paid as much as 5 cents for that silver. Dr. Harry D. White, monetary expert of the Treasury Department, stated to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 19, 1940, that:

"Therefore by purchasing this silver you are reducing your unemployment and increasing your national income, and you are getting in exchange for it a metallic base which is in no sense valueless, but which may be worth, sometime in the future, even more than you are paying for it now; and it costs the Treasury absolutely nothing, and it costs the people nothing."

Consultation with the Treasury Department on this point would probably have saved the author the embarrassment of having published such a grossly exaggerated untruth. The fact is that silver acquired by the Treasury has always been used as money with which to buy the metal. That process is only possible with gold and silver, because they are the only monetary metals of this Government. The silver dollar has the same purchasing power as the gold dollar. Silver certificates, which are issued against silver reserves, circulate as legal tender just the same as the silver dollar, Federal Reserve notes, and United States notes and the same as gold formerly. Silver is now and always has been money since the passage of the first Coinage Act of April 2, 1792. The silver content of the dollar (371 1/4 grains) has always represented \$1 in value. The gold content of the gold dollar, on the other hand, has been changed several times. Incidentally, since the price of gold was raised in 1934 to \$35 an ounce, an additional value of \$9,289,000,000 has been arbitrarily placed on our gold stocks as of March 1942. A great deal of that is clear profit, too.

The author could have stated that our gold policy "has cost more than \$9,000,000,000 and has made us the laughing stock of the world" if she really wanted to carry her deception further. This gold has not cost the people of the United States anything either, because it is money. The stocks of precious metals that go to make up the monetary reserves of this Government are not purchased as are metals used in the manufacture of military and civilian goods. No appropriations are made by Congress for the purchase of these metals. Once these precious metals are delivered to our mints, they become part of the metallic reserves of the Treasury. The market price at which they are acquired is not necessarily the monetary price of these metals after they are accepted. When gold was raised from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 an ounce,

it became necessary to reduce the gold content of the dollar from 25.8 grains to 15.23 grains, nine-tenths fine. It was necessary, therefore, for the Treasury to call in all of the outstanding gold coins, which carried the higher metallic content. The Government has not seen fit to reissue gold in the form of coins or in the form of notes since the gold content of the dollar was reduced. If it should decide to again coin gold for circulation nine-tenths fine, the size of the gold dollar would be so small as to be impractical. Even a \$20 gold piece would be only slightly larger than the former \$10 gold piece. Therefore, in comparing silver and gold stocks in the Treasury, the public should receive more enlightenment on the subject, else there is bound to follow a misconception of the situation. But the author's objective was not predicated on her desire to enlighten the public as to the value of silver. Her purpose was apparently to ridicule and revile certain United States Senators and to mislead the public.

"Senator McCARRAN recently brushed aside criticism of this policy with the mere comment: 'We are determined to keep that law on the books.' Use of silver as an industrial metal, he said, would 'undermine confidence in silver' as money. But we certainly don't need silver today to back up our currency, for we have \$23,000,000,000 of gold against \$13,000,000,000 of currency outstanding. Nor do we need the white metal to broaden our monetary base, for that is already swelled to a dangerously inflationary degree."

The quotation attributed to Senator McCARRAN that "we are determined to keep that law on the books" probably refers to the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. It must be remembered that the President of the United States sent a message to Congress on May 19, 1934, in which he stated:

"As a part of the larger objective, some things have been clear. One is that we should move forward as rapidly as conditions permit in broadening the metallic base of our monetary system and in stabilizing the purchasing and debt-paying power of our money on a more equitable level. Another is that we should not neglect the value of an increased use of silver in improving our monetary system. Since 1929 that has been obvious. . . . In further aid of this policy, it would be helpful to have legislation broadening the authority for the further acquisition and monetary use of silver. I, therefore, recommend legislation at the present session declaring it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in our monetary stocks, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold."

The President's premise was sound at that time and is sound at this time. The President's reference and the Senator's quotation deal with silver as money and not as an industrial metal. The assertion that "we certainly do not need silver today to back up our currency as we have \$23,000,000,000 of gold against \$13,000,000,000 of currency outstanding" is a statement that only an uninformed writer on monetary questions would be expected to make. Two billion dollars "of the \$13,000,000,000 of currency outstanding" is in silver and in silver certificates, against which no part of the \$23,000,000,000 of gold serves "to back up."

Silver currency is "backed up" by silver alone. The silver certificate is redeemable in "silver payable to the bearer on demand." Its legal-tender status is just as firm as any other money in the Treasury. Practically \$11,000,000,000 of the \$13,000,000,000 in circulation is made up of Federal Reserve notes, which are redeemable in neither of the two precious metals. Those notes are issued

against Government bonds, all of which are interest-bearing and cost the taxpayers of this country the amount of interest specified in the bonds. Therefore, Federal Reserve notes constitute a considerable expense to the taxpayer, but silver certificates cost him nothing. Silver money in no way contributes "to a dangerously inflationary degree" with respect to our monetary base. On the other hand, silver money is limited entirely to the amount of silver in the Treasury valued at \$1.29 an ounce. On the contrary, Federal Reserve notes are "backed" by 35 percent gold, but no one can get any gold for any Federal Reserve notes. The "backing" of gold for Federal Reserve notes is not a promise to pay gold for the notes. Therefore, the redeemable intrinsic value of precious metals behind the paper currency of this Government is represented in silver and not gold. Federal Reserve notes, therefore, carry a much greater "inflationary" significance than do silver certificates.

"The United States Chamber of Commerce has called the silver policy a tragic farce. Senator CARTER GLASS said, 'I am in favor of immediate repeal of the law.' Recently, 68 leading economists urged immediate nullification. The secretary of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy declared: 'The silver issue has now fallen to depths of indecency probably never before equaled in all its disgraceful and scandalous history.' These are typical condemnations of the silver bloc's ruthless tactics."

The "typical condemnations of the silver bloc's ruthless tactics" described by the author as having come from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the so-called Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, reflects the sentiments of organizations that are and have been for some time attempting to modify the monetary policy of this Government by placing our currency system on a "managed" basis; that is, they would be willing to do away with metallic backing for our currency in order that the banking groups would have complete control over the issue of money. While Federal Reserve notes are underwritten by the United States Government in the form of interest-bearing bonds, the money-creating power thus granted to this powerful private banking group (it must be remembered that the Federal Reserve System is not an organization of the United States Government, but is owned and operated entirely by private banks) lends itself to far greater inflationary and deflationary powers than do other forms of paper money that are redeemable in either or both of the precious metals.

"Several times in recent years legislation nullifying the law was almost passed, but the silver interests always rallied their supporters in time."

The public should understand that only a small percentage of bills offered in Congress ever become law. It is the prerogative of every Member of Congress—96 Senators and 435 Congressmen—to offer as many bills as he wishes. Reference to bills that have been offered to nullify or modify existing statutes could be made to almost every statute on the books—even to the Constitution itself—and has little significance in its attempt to create the impression that a small group of Senators or Congressmen desire to oppose the modification of existing silver laws.

"Nothing better illustrates the obduracy of the silver group than their lease-lend deal with their own Government. Secretary Morgenthau and Donald Nelson personally pleaded for release of silver. The Senators said they would agree to lend some—but it cannot be used in making guns, planes, or anything else that might wear out—it must be returned intact to the vaults after the

war. So desperate was industry's need that even under these restrictions, silver is being substituted for 40,000 tons of copper in bus bars of new war plants. Bus bars are giant bars of bare metal which carry high loads of electricity."

The author's misstatement with reference to the silver group's "lend-lease deal with their own Government" is apparently intended to deceive the public into thinking that a group of Senators would presume to usurp the prerogatives of the executive branch of the Government. "The silver group" agreed promptly with the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Donald Nelson that all of the 47,000 tons of silver in the Treasury not pledged for the redemption of silver certificates should be made available for nonconsumptive uses in the war effort. That was in May 1942. Since then "the Senators" have agreed that this unpledged silver may also be used for consumptive purposes in making solders, brazings, bearings for airplane motors, silver plating for anticorrosive surfaces and all other consumptive uses necessary to the war effort. They have gone even further than that in agreeing that the billion silver held in the Treasury as backing for silver certificates now in circulation, approximately 40,000 tons, may be used for nonconsumptive purposes in the war effort with the understanding that such silver be returned to the Treasury after the war. Any statement to the contrary is a gross misrepresentation and an unwarranted imputation of treasonable intention on the part of Senators who have taken the oath "to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, to bear true faith and allegiance to same * * *."

Recently Secretary Morgenthau notified domestic mines that they could 'delay' delivery of their output to the Treasury. Playing ball handsomely, the Office of Price Administration then announced that if these mines delivered their silver to anyone except the Treasury they were entitled to an extra 'freight charge' of 1 cent an ounce. The 'freight charge' pays the silver producers a premium to induce them to sell to industry instead of the Treasury. The net effect is that, for the present, war industry is getting the domestic production—by paying through the nose for it."

The recent action attributed to Secretary Morgenthau in releasing his commitments for domestically mined silver was not designed to make available this silver for war purposes. It was done in order that the manufacturers of silverware, jewelry, watches, fountain pens, etc., could buy silver for their nonessential manufacturing needs. This action was necessary because of the order of the War Production Board to allocate all of the imported silver for use in the war efforts. These silver imports formerly served as a source of supply of the manufacturers of nonessential silver articles, and the Secretary of the Treasury was merely cooperating with these manufacturers who were not engaged in the making of munitions and other articles of war. Of course, these silverware and jewelry manufacturers found it necessary to pay a higher price for domestically mined silver than they were paying for foreign silver. The part that the Office of Price Administration played in the matter was merely in establishing a ceiling of 71.11 cents an ounce on domestically mined silver, which is exactly the "floor" price established by the act of Congress of July 6, 1939. In other words, the producer of silver receives no more for his metal than he received before the order was issued by the Office of Price Administration. The "freight charge" which is alleged to give the producer of silver "1 cent an ounce" additional is entirely without foundation. The "freight charge" provision of the order was inserted in order that

the producer of silver would not receive less than he has been accustomed to receiving. It added nothing to his revenue.

"But this is no solution, besides being outrageously extravagant. It is estimated that industry needs 230,000,000 ounces this year. Domestic production until September went to the Treasury. Imports will not exceed 115,000,000 ounces. There will be a 50,000,000-ounce shortage which will cripple the war effort seriously. There is nowhere to get that 50,000,000 ounces this year—and a lot more next year, and so on until the war is over—except out of the idle hoard at West Point.

"But the chances are slim that the silver bloc will give in. It's 12 men against the Nation, and so far the 12 men are winning, hands down."

The estimate that "industry needs 230,000,000 ounces this year" is ridiculous. The amount of silver imports in 1942 will probably not exceed 110,000,000 ounces; the domestic production of silver will not exceed 60,000,000 ounces. More than 35 percent of the silver imports this year have gone into nonessential production while Treasury acquisitions of domestically mined silver this year have amounted to more than two-thirds of the total domestic production. Therefore, if the author's estimated needs for industrial silver were confined to consumptive uses in the war effort, her estimate is more than 100 percent too high.

There is no "50,000,000-ounce shortage which will cripple the war effort seriously." There is no shortage of silver for the war effort at all. On the contrary, there is a surplus of silver for consumptive uses in the war effort which has been accumulating under the direction of the Metals Reserve Company. The silver stocks held by this company as of December 10, 1942, were between four and five million ounces. These stocks comprise foreign silver imports for which there is no immediate need by any industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions and articles of war (see hearings before Senate Banking and Currency Committee of December 1, 1942, p. 133).

On the other hand, if the author's intention was to give the reading public the benefit of all the facts without discoloration, she could have referred to the fact that silver has been under shipment from West Point for nonconsumptive uses in war plants at the rate of 168 tons a day. As of December 10, 1942, more than 500,000,000 ounces of silver have been so released from the vaults at West Point and actually transferred for use in the war effort.

"The silver bloc is but one of the many pressure groups which have reduced the prestige of Congress in the eyes of thinking citizens."

The editor's note in referring to the "silver bloc" as being "but one of the many pressure groups which have reduced the prestige of Congress in the eyes of thinking citizens" denotes a concurrence of opinion with that of the author of this article. This is a glaring example of the lack of investigatory procedure which is followed by editors of popular magazines who attempt to mold public opinion for the benefit of special interests by using congressional incumbents as scapegoats.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to join with the Senator from Colorado in the question of personal privilege. It has fallen to the lot of the senior Senator from Nevada to be—if I may use a homely expression—the spearhead in a movement to bring the truth about silver to the people of the country. I am very glad that the Senator from Colorado has now presented his analysis of the whole situation.

I am in hope that in the future we may deal with the situation from its true standpoint rather than from its false standpoint. I am in hope that the American people will realize, as has been evidenced by the testimony given before the Committee on Banking and Currency by the author of the article in the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Walter Spahr, that when Mr. Spahr was asked by the senior Senator from Nevada how much money he received for writing the article he refused to answer. I hope the American people will realize that the articles were written for money, not for the purpose of presentation of facts. Those who write articles for money—articles such as that which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post under the authorship of Mr. Spahr—evidently have no regard for truth or for human life; because following the publication of Mr. Spahr's article and of the article appearing in the Reader's Digest, misguided persons who read them did not hesitate to use the mails to write to the senior Senator from Nevada, to other Senators whose names were mentioned, and to the President of the United States that they would have no hesitancy in coming to Washington and killing the senior Senator from Nevada and other members of the so-called silver group. Those who are accessory before the fact to a threat of murder may take their own place in the shrine of glory of American journalism.

Mr. President, it has been stated by the press that the Congress of the United States has reached an all-time low. When tactics of the kind represented by the two articles in question—tactics which lead to threats against the lives of men who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to threats of murder, then I say that the press of America has reached an all-time low. It will sell itself to those who write and enlist the attention of the reading public of America—so much so as to cause them to make threats of violence. When there are in America those who use the columns of the press for that purpose, it seems to me that the American people should be aroused to the fact that such writers and a press that lends itself to such writers have reached an all-time low.

Mr. President, the threat that came following the article referred to by the Senator from Colorado, and from other articles, carries no particular terror to me. It only causes in my heart a serious regret that publications which have become great by reason of their recognition by the public will lend themselves to the utterance of false statements, unfounded in fact, even to the extent of destroying the reputation and character and name of men who have given and are now giving their lives to the welfare of the country.

Mr. President, it is regrettable that the public can be misled by reading lying utterances. It is regrettable that the country should be subject to such inflammatory statements, arousing the public, thereby creating false impressions at a

time when the hearts of men and women are aching because their sons in unknown places are serving in the military forces of the United States. Letters which have come to the senior Senator from Nevada, and, undoubtedly, to the Senator from Colorado, who just addressed the Senate, contain statements which indicate that the writers believe that those of us who are striving to hold this Nation on an even keel through the troubled waters of war are, indeed, engaged in trying to bring about the defeat of our armed forces.

Mr. President, silver has found its place in the great activities of war; and those who know the value of silver from a monetary and industrial standpoint, realizing the great place that metal holds, have sought to bring silver into the war with its greatest force.

The time was when a great President of this Nation, realizing the value of silver as money, by his utterance brought a State into the Union. It was my State that poured a hundred million dollars of silver into the coffers of the Nation from 1861 to 1865. There may be differences of opinion as to what the effect of that great contribution to the wealth of the Nation was, but, whatever it was, the martyred President recognized the fact when he said:

Pass this bill; admit this State to the Union; or raise another million men, and, God knows, how much money.

We went through that war and silver saved our Nation. We will go through this war and silver will play a great enlisted part—and I use the term "enlisted" advisedly—in saving democracy for the future generations of the world, for silver today plays a part in the monetary system of America and plays a part in the industrial system of America unthought of between 1861 and 1865, and it will continue to play its part. Those in this body who recognize silver and its value, industrially and monetarily, are enlisted to the end that silver, maintaining its dignity and its place in the monetary system, shall also play a full part in the industrial system of America. It can do so without the least hesitancy.

Mr. President, we are also resolved that, while silver shall go into the industrial life of America, the intermediate agencies behind a movement to destroy silver both industrially and monetarily and who have for years taken profits from both ends, shall not take money out of the Treasury for their own individual gain, to the loss of the industrial activities of the country and to the loss of the monetary standing of silver.

This is not a broker's war. Those of us who know the silver question are resolved that it shall not become a broker's war in which brokers will "shave off" profits by buying from the Treasury for 50 cents silver that cost the Nation 71 cents, and then selling it back to the Treasury, if you please, by indirect activities, for 71 cents, or selling to the trade for 71 cents silver which they purchased from the Treasury for 50 cents.

That method of profit in America does not belong to the war effort and activities of this country when boys are in arms seeking to have every metal possible come to their assistance for their protection. The object, the aim, the purpose, the motive, and the determination of those who represent the silver group in the Senate is that every ounce of silver in America shall be utilized in the most effective way for the success of this war, and that no one shall take a profit to himself in that activity.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending seasons greetings to our armed forces, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 586), as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The message returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the following bills:

H. R. 5444. An act to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6179. An act for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, December 16, 1942.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, with an amendment, as follows: In line 7 of the Senate engrossed amendments, after "Missouri", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the first vacancy occurring in said office shall not be filled."

Mr. VAN NUYS. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESERVATION OF NATIONALITY OF NATURALIZED VETERANS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5569. I should like to say that the pur-

pose of the bill is to except naturalized citizens who are veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents from the operation of the provisions of law under which a naturalized citizen becomes expatriated by residing abroad for a period of 5 years in a country other than that in which he was born or of which he was formerly a national.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The clerk will state the bill by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the representative of the American Legion and the representative also of the Veterans of Foreign Wars called my office and explained the measure. I have also had information concerning it from the sponsor of the bill, and I have no objection to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization with amendments on page 1, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "g" and insert "h"; and on line 7, to strike out "g" and insert "h."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SEASON'S GREETINGS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be read:

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending season's greetings to our armed forces was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Congress of the United States, on behalf of the American people, and with a deep and abiding sense of gratitude, does hereby convey to the members of our armed forces and auxiliary services, and those of our Allies on land, on sea, and in the air, its best wishes and greetings of the season to them and to their families and its fervent hope and prayer for a speedy and complete victory and a lasting peace; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States does hereby respectfully request that the Commander in Chief of our armed forces, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, transmit these greetings through the proper and official channels to the armies throughout the world.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and unanimously passed.

CONFIRMATION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there are several nominations at the desk reported today and, therefore, not on the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be now taken up for consideration as in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the nominations.

JOSEPH H. PIACONKE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph H. Piaconke, of Michigan, to be labor analyst in the Detroit office of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, have we reached the Manpower Commission nominations on the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination just stated is a nomination under the Manpower Commission.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a nomination which was reported today, and is not on the calendar. Another one which was on the calendar was confirmed earlier today.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a word of comment in this connection.

Recently when the question arose as to the committee to which the nominations under the Manpower Commission should be referred there was some discussion on the floor, and finally the nominations were referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I happened to be in the chair at the time. What happened was that the Chair referred the nominations under the Manpower Commission to the Committee on Education and Labor. There was objection to the reference. Then the question was submitted by the Chair to the Senate on motion, as I recall, of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. The Senate then itself took action by adopting the motion which referred the nominations to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to refer to the matter, because of the absence of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] from the floor when that discussion took place, at which time I was not present, and I do not know whether other members of the Committee on Education and Labor were present. The Senator from Utah is not present today. I simply wish to say a word about the matter of principle, and not about the personalities of the nominees. It is a fact that there are several bills before the Military Affairs Committee which have to do with the full use of the Nation's manpower resources. It is also true that for a considerable period of time the so-called draft bills, and practically all the manpower bills, have been referred to the Military Affairs Committee. I think his-

torically that is due to the fact that in earlier years such bills purported to draft men and money. It was somewhat the American Legion program of universal draft, and it was quite appropriate therefore when one of the subjects involved was the drafting of manpower for the military forces, for matters incident to the draft, which were mentioned in the same bill, to be, of course, before the same committee.

The principle I wanted to suggest was that these are purely civilian nominations. They are being made by the Manpower Commission itself by Mr. McNutt's organization. They relate to volunteers and not to drafted persons. While there could not be found a group of men in this body who are abler and more patriotic and more responsible than the personnel of the Military Affairs Committee there was nevertheless a feeling among some of the members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor that since these were not military nominations and since they were not made in response to legislation providing for compulsory draft which was in character somewhat analogous to military draft it was in logic and principle perhaps somewhat more appropriate that the nominations should be considered by a committee which does have the responsibility for the labor legislation of the Senate, and, generally, for the training program of the Senate which is non-army or navy in character.

While in this particular case I should not have the slightest objection—and the Committee on Education and Labor has not had a meeting at which the question was discussed, and the committee chairman is not present—I wanted to make the suggestion I have made with all deference to my able friend the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is now in the chair, without any intention of interrupting or holding up the nominations of persons from North Carolina which have already been passed on, or the one which is now being referred to. I speak of the matter of principle, so that we shall not regard this question as being concluded by present confirmation of the nomination.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator is, of course, aware that selective service is one of the divisions under Mr. McNutt's direction.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. And in view of that situation I am sure the Senator would not dispute the fact that the Senate Military Affairs Committee ought to consider appointments in that category. I do not know who is going to make the separation which the Senator desires. The reason for placing selective service under Mr. McNutt was to coordinate the whole manpower problem and the selective-service problem under one head.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. So these men are very apt to have a very definite military function.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes, Mr. President, but the Senator, I am sure, will agree that those who come under selective service are a minor division compared with the whole civilian labor population of the country. That is what I wanted to point out. I feel that the Military Affairs Committee should with great propriety deal with anything that pertains to the military, such as selective service. Questions which have to do with the civilian population of the country, and the labor of America, and its regulations, however, are civilian in character and not military. That is the point or principle I wanted to emphasize.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. During the time of war everything is subordinated to the military.

Mr. PEPPER. In that case we would have but one committee, of course.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Mr. Piaconke be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], while he is on the floor of the Senate, whether the nomination received the approval of the two Senators from Michigan?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand the nomination has the approval of the junior Senator from Michigan. It does not have my disapproval. I am wholly unacquainted with the man. I know nothing about him. So far as I know his nomination is entitled to confirmation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In answer to the question of the Senator from Nevada, I may say that the names of both Senators from Michigan appear upon the notice.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes, Mr. President, my name will appear on the papers of about 1,500 Democratic postmasters who have been appointed in Michigan in the last 10 horrible years. That does not mean a thing except that I know when I am in the minority. [Laughter.]

CONFIRMATIONS OF NOMINATIONS REPORTED TODAY—POSTMASTERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the other nominations reported today.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters reported today are confirmed en bloc. The President will be immediately notified of all nominations today confirmed.

THE NAVY AND THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] wishes to report favorably certain nominations.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, I report favorably nominations made yesterday by the President relating to promotions in the Navy and in the Marine Corps. Practically all of them are promotions the result of decisions made by the Naval Examining Board raising officers from

one rank to another. I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration and confirmation of the nominations.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the able Senator from Massachusetts spoke to me about the nominations. I understand they all have committee approval. There is no objection to them. Therefore I have none.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy and in the Marine Corps, referred to, are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under rule 38, paragraph 5, the President will be automatically notified of all nominations made on the day of final adjournment.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

THOMAS H. VANNOY, POSTMASTER AT KELSO, WASH.

Mr. BARKLEY. May I ask the Chair what was done with House bill 6179, for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy, which was returned from the House on motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN]?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House returned the bill, in compliance with the motion made by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BARKLEY. The papers having been returned, I ask that the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed be adopted, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

D. X. SANDERS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1098, House bill 4068.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4068) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEES, EXPENSES, AND COSTS OF WITNESSES AND JURORS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1893, House bill 7142.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7142) relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors, and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the bill. Will the Senator explain the purpose of the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall be glad to do so. Under existing law certain witnesses appearing before United States Commissioners and the Federal courts are paid by the United States marshal upon certification by the judge. The judge usually has little knowledge of the matter. The bill would change the situation, and provide for making the payment upon certification by the United States attorney or one of his deputies, or other officials. Under present law a burden is placed upon the United States judge to certify as to matters of which he has little or no knowledge.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am familiar with the practice in the district courts. The bill does not increase emoluments in any way? It permits the district attorney and the marshal to estimate the fees and mileage?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; instead of the judge.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7142) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF BARBERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, House bill 5444 has been returned to the House in compliance with the motion I made yesterday. I now renew the motion that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, this is a bill which, in the view and opinion of a very substantial and honorable religious group in this country, involves a fundamental question of religious freedom which they think has not yet been adequately canvassed in connection with the measure.

Under the circumstances I should feel it necessary to resist the immediate consideration of the measure, insofar as I could, but knowing the constant attitude of the able Senator from Nevada toward civil liberties and the questions of fundamental right which are involved, I am going to ask him that he not press his motion at this time, and that the matter go over to the new session for exploration then.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say in answer to the Senator's statement that when the bill came before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, after it had been passed by the House, I thought that the Committee on the District of Columbia took every pos-

sible step to safeguard every one's right, so that there would be no such thing as a religious test in the matter of religious discrimination, and that civil liberties, as regards religion, would be protected all the way through. Let me say frankly that I believe now that the language of the bill as it stands does protect civil liberties as regards religion. I realize the fact that if we were to press for action on the bill at this time, with opposition such as would naturally come from those who view the situation as the Senator from Michigan does, it would be impossible to get the bill through. The enactment of the bill is much sought for by organized labor. It provides for the closing of barber shops 1 day in the week in recognition of the Sabbath. In my own judgment that is in keeping with the general trend of the times of one day of rest in seven. As the bill is presently framed it provides that one who believes in a different Sabbath from Sunday may make his belief known, or may inform the Board that he does not want to close his shop on Sunday, but wishes to close it on some other day, and would close it on that day.

Mr. President, it struck me that that was a liberal way of dealing with the question, but if the Senator from Michigan is inclined to oppose the bill now that it has come back from the House, I do not think it can be passed today before adjournment. But I do say that we propose to go on with the study of the matter and see if the problem can be worked out along fair, equitable, just, and proper lines; and therefore I shall not press the motion to reconsider.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator.

HITLER'S DEPOPULATION POLICY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the sad events which are now happening in Europe, the savage butchery and brutality being practiced upon an innocent and helpless people, bring back to our minds Dr. Hermann Rauschning's statement of a conversation he had with Adolf Hitler. The passage to which I should like to call attention appears on page 137 of Rauschning's book *The Voice of Destruction*, and is as follows:

"We are obliged to depopulate," he went on emphatically—

Referring to Hitler—

"as part of our mission of preserving the German population. We shall have to develop a technique of depopulation. If you ask me what I mean by depopulation, I mean the removal of entire racial units. And that is what I intend to carry out—that, roughly, is my task. Nature is cruel, therefore we, too, may be cruel. If I can send the flower of the German Nation into the hell of war without the smallest pity for the spilling of precious German blood, then surely I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin. And by 'remove' I don't necessarily mean destroy; I shall simply take systematic measures to dam their great natural fertility. For example, I shall keep their men and women separated for years. Do you remember the falling birth rate of the World War? Why should we not do quite consciously and through a number of years what was at that time merely the inevitable consequence of the long war?

There are many ways, systematical and comparatively painless, or at any rate bloodless, of causing undesirable races to die out.

"And by the way," he added, "I should not hesitate a bit to say this in public. The French complained after the war that there were 20,000,000 Germans too many. We accept the criticism. We favor the planned control of population movements. But our friends will have to excuse us if we subtract the twenty millions elsewhere. After all these centuries of whining about the protection of the poor and lowly, it is about time we decided to protect the strong against the inferior. It will be one of the chief tasks of German statesmanship for all time to prevent, by every means in our power, the further increase of the Slav races. Natural instincts bid all living beings not merely conquer their enemies, but also destroy them. In former days, it was the victor's prerogative to destroy entire tribes, entire peoples. By doing this gradually and without bloodshed, we demonstrate our humanity. We should remember, too, that we are merely doing unto others as they would have done to us."

Mr. President, I call attention to that passage merely to indicate to the people who are yet free in the world the necessity of exterminating that kind of savagery from the pretense of civilization upon the earth. I venture to suggest, therefore, that the more speedily we concentrate our whole effort to bring about the destruction of that man and those who have been his minions in accomplishing these bloody purposes, the sooner will men and women be relieved of the scourge of that kind of a curse.

Let me emphasize—and I hope that the utterances of our President and State Department on that subject have reached Hitler's little gangsters—that there will come a day of justice and retribution, when not only shall Hitler be hanged higher than Haman, but his satellites, who have been his lesser murderers, shall pay in the people's courts of the countries he has ravaged for the crimes they have personally committed. It is not war, Mr. President, but butchery, of which they have been guilty.

I desired to call public attention to this passage in Hitler's statement to show that the crucifixion of the millions who have been taken out and shot down in cold blood, or killed by every sort of fiendish brutality imaginable, is all done, not by accident, but by cleverly conceived design and by long-considered premeditation. It is the murder of races that is being carried out by this fiend and devil, whom the earth must consider its enemy until he and those who willfully and willingly support him are totally destroyed and made impotent.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY appeared, and Mr. BARKLEY said: Mr. President, the committee appointed earlier in the day to wait upon the President to ascertain whether he had any further communication to make to the Congress reports that it has performed its duty, and that the President has no further communication to address to the Congress.

Mr. President, I believe there is on the desk a communication from the President, which I ask to have laid before the Senate at this time.

FELICITATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 16, 1942.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,
The President of the Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: On the final adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress may I send to the Members of the Senate my truly sincere thanks for all that they have accomplished during these difficult 2 years; and also my good wishes for a happy Christmastide.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

CHARACTER AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before making the final motion to adjourn sine die, let me state that we are waiting for a few minutes for information from the House that a certain bill is on its way over from the House. It is desired to take action on the bill, which is not controversial. While we are waiting, I wish to make a brief statement.

In my judgment, the Seventy-seventh Congress, when the cold light of history is concentrated upon it, will be regarded as one of the outstanding Congresses in the history of the United States. I doubt if ever there have been graver problems, national and international, upon which any Congress was called upon to pass, than the problems which have faced this Congress during the past 2 years. All we could ask, and all that I, on behalf of the Senate and the Congress, would ask, is that history judge this Congress by its performance, by its accomplishments, by the credit side of the ledger.

No one would be foolish enough to claim that a group of men representing various social, moral, political, industrial, and geographical interests of 130,000,000 people, scattered not only all over continental United States, but in many other parts of the world, could be a perfect body of men. No one would be foolish enough to claim that such a group of men, chosen by the people, could fail to make mistakes, just as the people themselves make mistakes in their collective and individual capacities. We should do ourselves no service in regard to the work of the Seventy-seventh Congress if we should contend that it had made no mistake. It has made mistakes; but, in my judgment, the constructive, patriotic work of the Seventy-seventh Congress, in one of the most epochal eras of human history so far outweighs any shortcomings or any mistakes it may have committed, that the historian is bound to accord to this Congress a very high place in the annals of legislation.

We are soon to depart for our respective homes to enjoy, I hope, 2 or 3 weeks of vacation. I wish for every Member of this body, without regard to politics, a very happy Christmas. If I dared to do so, I might ask Senators to join in singing that wonderful song which we hear so much over the radio—I Am Dreaming

of a White Christmas. I hope that all your Christmases will be white, not merely from the physical standpoint but white with the consciousness of duty well performed, and that you will enjoy the brief holiday which you have so richly earned. That wish applies not only to Senators but to our able, affable, patriotic, and hard-working Vice President. It applies to all the employees of the Senate, from the pages up—or down—as one sees fit to consider it.

In response to the process by which we maintain democracy, and as a result of the ebb and flow of the political tide—which is not unfamiliar to many of us, regardless of party—we are about to lose some of our valuable Members. I am sure that personally we all regret their loss, though politically some of our colleagues may not share the grief which I confess at the loss of some of my colleagues. Regardless of their political affiliation, I wish, and I believe we all wish, for all Senators who are retiring to private life—whether voluntarily or under some form of compulsion which they cannot avoid—whatever calling they may follow in their future lives, that they may not only enjoy success, prosperity, and happiness but may cherish the memory of their association with us here as we cherish the memory of our association with them.

That is all I desire to say.

One of the most efficient, accommodating, and valuable employees that the Senate ever had is Mr. Leslie Bifle, who advises me that the message from the House is on its way to the Senate. When he advises me that anything is on its way, the burden of proof to show that it is not on its way is on anyone who disputes the statement.

THE SILVER POLICY

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I did not intend to make a speech or statement at this time, but inasmuch as statements have been made by other Senators with respect to the article by Sylvia F. Porter, in which she designates 12 Members of the Senate as "12 men against the Nation," it might not be amiss on my part during the few moments which remain before the message arrives from the House to point out a few facts in connection with silver.

During the past 10 years of my service in Congress I have enthusiastically supported the silver policy of the administration. During that time I have seen accumulated in the Treasury of the United States in excess of 100,000 tons of silver.

I, in connection with other Senators, have been informed by the present Chairman of the War Production Board that today in the United States of America there is no individual asset of more value in our great war program than the 100,000 tons of silver which we have. I am very happy that we have it, and I am willing that, if necessary, every ounce of it be used in the war program. I also, Mr. President, call attention to the fact that in the settlement of economic problems and questions around the peace table after hostilities have been con-

cluded there will be nothing in the possession of the United States and its representatives at the peace conference that will be more valuable economically, not only to this country but to every other country in the world, than the vast accumulation of silver which the United States now has.

With reference to the use of silver in the war program, let me say that in the month of November of the present year over 4,000,000 ounces of foreign silver were imported into this country in excess of what was needed in the war program. The silver was stored by the Reserve Metals Corporation, and is now in storage awaiting use in the war program.

I state that fact, Mr. President, in answer to those who are accusing the 12 Senators who are mentioned in the articles referred to. I mention it so as to point out to them that today there is coming into the United States more silver than is being used in the war program. So I ask the question, Why should there be all the furor and all the adverse publicity against Senators from silver-producing States when that condition exists?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that the legislation about which the author of the article referred to wrote was enacted before the junior Senator from Arizona took his oath of office?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does the Senator know how the author of the article ascertained the attitude of the junior Senator from Arizona on the subject?

Mr. MURDOCK. I merely assume that Miss Porter, in her lack of wisdom, included the junior Senator from Arizona simply because he comes from that great section of the United States in which most of the silver is produced—the intermountain region of our country.

Mr. McFARLAND. Would not the Senator from Utah be as much entitled to presume that all the rest of the writer's information and everything else she said were just as reliable as that statement by her? Because she had no definite information except that I am from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator from Utah would not presume to say that any portion of the article written by Miss Porter or Mrs. Porter, whichever she may be, was founded in fact. I know from reading the article that none of it is founded in fact. It is malicious. It is without foundation. To me it is inconceivable that any author worthy of having an article published in any magazine would resort to the type of journalism which is found in the article.

Mr. President, let me also call the attention of the Senate to the fact that long prior to Pearl Harbor, long prior to the writing of the article by Miss Porter, or Mrs. Porter, the Senator from Utah, in a conference with Mr. Gadsby, of the Utah Light & Power Co., in my State, I believe was the first man in public life to tell the Nation that, in his

opinion, the silver in the Treasury could be used in place of copper in our great electric plants. I am advised that in excess of 15,000 tons of silver have already passed into the war program and have been consumed for war purposes.

There is in my mind a question which I cannot answer and to which I have failed to receive an answer from any of the opponents of the silver policy. The question arises from the following circumstances: There is in the United States Treasury silver of a monetary value of \$1,700,000,000, against which silver certificates have not been issued. That is silver money, money which belongs to the people of the United States. That \$1,700,000,000 in the Treasury, represented by what is called free silver, belongs to the people of the United States; it is the people's money, and it has been made a part of our monetary stocks without the creation of debt. In fact, Mr. President, today in the United States the only money in circulation which has not been created without involving debt is the silver in the Treasury and also the silver certificates which are in circulation. The question in my mind—the question which has not been answered and which, in my opinion, cannot be answered by any of the opponents of the silver policies of the Administration—is, Why, during the period of less than 1 year beginning in October of last year, have we seen come into circulation in the United States \$3,300,000,000 in the form of Federal Reserve notes? The other question I ask—and I direct it to the Secretary of the Treasury—is, Why, Mr. Secretary, have not you issued silver certificates against the \$1,700,000,000 worth of free silver which today is in the Treasury?

The answer which might be made to the latter question is that the issuance at this time of any new money would be inflationary, and that the one thing we are trying to guard against and at this time are doing everything possible to prevent is inflation. However, in reply to any such suggestion, I make the statement that the issuance and putting into circulation of a Federal Reserve note is just as inflationary as putting into circulation a dollar in the form of a silver certificate.

Mr. President, today we find that the opponents of the silver policies of the administration—and they have existed ever since the first silver bill was introduced—are using the war as a vehicle by which they seek to destroy and strike down, if possible, the silver monetary policy of the administration. I hope that will not be done; and I hope that before many months go by, while the Secretary of the Treasury is watching the process by which millions or even billions of dollars of Federal Reserve notes are being placed in the monetary circulatory stream of the Nation, he will see fit to issue silver certificates against the free silver which now is in the Treasury of the United States, and which, according to the Treasury experts, the experts of Mr. Morgenthau, who have testified before committees, has cost the people of the country absolutely nothing.

It seems that the bankers of the country, the men who are running the Fed-

eral Reserve System and are profiting therefrom, take the position that the only money in the United States that is sound, the only money which should be used in the great war program, is the money which is created by means of debt and the money which carries a tribute of interest to them for every dollar which goes into circulation.

It is true that the Senators from silver States have been zealous and diligent, and have resorted to every defense available to them, in preventing at this session action upon legislation which might strike down the silver monetary policy of the administration. Oh, we may be condemned today, Mr. President, by those who do not understand it.

We may be condemned in magazines, in newspapers, and in other periodicals, by authors who are paid to write libelous articles such as the one written by Miss Porter; but, if the same persons understood the importance of silver to the State I represent, if they understood the importance of silver to all the Western States, if they understood the importance of the production of silver in combination with the production of lead, in combination with the production of zinc, and in combination with the production of copper, then I am sure that such articles as those which have been referred to by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] would never be written.

When it comes to responding to, and answering, such articles, what do we find has been the attitude of the owners and publishers of the magazines in which the articles appeared? Although articles in answer to the Porter article, and also answers to the article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, have been supplied by Senators from the silver-producing States, what reception have they had? Absolutely an unfavorable reception, and without the slightest intention, so far as I am informed, of any publication whatsoever by the owners and publishers of the magazines.

Like the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from Utah has received a stack of correspondence some 10 inches thick written by persons in nearly every State in the Union as a result of the article written by Miss Porter and published in the Reader's Digest, condemning him and telling him that he, along with the Senator from Nevada and the 10 other Senators mentioned, should be tried for high treason if the facts as disclosed in the article are true. We cannot come back and answer in the Reader's Digest. Why? Because the Reader's Digest, up to this time at least, has refused even to consider or to publish the statement which was submitted, so I am informed, by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate on this question so vital, in my opinion, to the Nation, so vital to all nations which today are fighting as members of the United Nations, and so vital to the Western States which produce silver; but I do think that when the facts are known, when it is realized that in excess of 4,000,000 ounces of free silver came into our country in November but were not used in the war pro-

gram, certainly the Senators who have objected to the bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] should not be condemned because of their opposition to the bill which would provide for the use of the silver in the trade in connection with the production of jewelry and articles of that kind. I am as sympathetic as anyone can be to the use of silver in industry. I hope it will be so used, and I pledge my support to the program which will liberalize the attitude of the War Production Board so that a portion of the silver may be diverted to the silver trade; but Mr. President, under present conditions I am unwilling to have one ounce of the silver now in the Treasury of the United States sold for other than war purposes until I am convinced that the war effort will be impaired and impeded without such use of that silver.

I do not know what may be the intention of the Senator from Rhode Island regarding the matter in the next Congress; but I hope that some method and means will be agreed upon between him and the Senators from the silver-producing States whereby we all can go to the War Production Board and ask for a liberalization of its policy with reference to the use of silver, so that the silver jewelers of New England and of other sections of the country will be able to obtain a sufficient amount of the commodity to enable them to carry on their industry. In my opinion, nothing is more deplorable than the fact that those men and others in other industries—such as those devoted exclusively to the mining of gold in the West and in other areas of the United States—have been forced to close down operations because of being denied critical materials and critical machines. I know that if some joint action of the kind I have indicated is taken and if those of us who are interested present the facts as they are, redress may be had from that direction instead of by legislation proposed in the Congress, which, in my opinion, may set aside and strike down the entire silver policy of the present administration.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. President, as the Seventy-seventh Congress is now drawing to a close, to you and my colleagues in the Senate I desire to say a few brief words. I have had the honor and privilege of representing, in part, the State of Mississippi in this, the greatest deliberative body in the world, serving the unexpired term of my beloved and lamented predecessor, Senator Byron Patton Harrison, of Mississippi. As that term will expire on January 3, 1943, I wish now to say that I leave this body with memories laden and freighted with friendships and associations which will always be an inspiration and beacon light to my path as I journey down life's highway. Each and every one of you has been wonderful to me, and I appreciate every courtesy that has been extended to me not only by my colleagues but by all those who are in any wise connected with the Senate. To be a Member of this great body is one of the highest honors that can come to any person.

I have served in the Senate from September 21, 1941, having been elected by

the people of the State of Mississippi, and through the cooperation afforded me, the honors bestowed upon me, and the positions with which I have been entrusted, I have been able, I hope, to render, in some degree at least constructive service not only to the State of my nativity but to the Nation as a whole.

I feel, Mr. President, that the Seventy-seventh Congress has confronted some of the most complex and perplexing problems which ever faced any parliamentary assembly. As our distinguished majority leader said a few moments ago, naturally, at times, individuals, as well as groups, make mistakes; but this has been a momentous and historic Congress, and I feel honored and privileged to have been a Member of it. No Congress ever accomplished any more or made more history for this great Nation than we all love than the Seventy-seventh Congress.

I want my colleagues to know that, while I leave the Senate with regret, every day and every hour of my service here has been an inspiration to me, and I appreciate more than words can express every courtesy and every consideration which has been accorded me.

The people of Mississippi, my beloved State, have been good to me. They have honored me from time to time as county prosecuting attorney, as district attorney, and as Representative in Congress from the Second District of Mississippi for some 13 years. My service here has been an experience which I shall always cherish.

In the closing moments of this Congress, I would that I could find words to express the innermost feelings of my very being. Of course, we all feel that to win this war is the one supreme objective that must animate our thoughts and efforts, and I know that to that end the intelligence, ability, and patriotism of all those who shall sit in this body in the next Congress will be directed. They will face heavy tasks and responsibilities, but the Members of the Senate are as patriotic, self-sacrificing, and as hard-working a body of men as it has ever been my privilege to be associated with. I know they will devote themselves untriflingly and unceasingly, without thought of self, until the great goal of winning the war shall have been achieved.

Mr. President, I merely wanted to say these few words before the adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress. Would that I could find words to express adequately my appreciation and thanks for everything that has been done for me in the Senate of the United States. I thank the Senate and wish for each and every one of you a most happy Christmas and a New Year filled with the best of everything.

Good luck, good-bye, and may God's richest blessings be with you and abide with you always.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. We are still waiting on the House of Representatives. I, therefore, ask that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon, at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., when called to order by the Vice President.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post No. 6 of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2239) to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy; and

H. R. 6730. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with no modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions,

and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.;

H. R. 5262. An act to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. R. 6386. An act to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7171. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey;

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts;

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on today, December 16, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.;

S. 2528. An act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico;

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile; and

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and

June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

DISCOVERY OF OIL AND GAS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2239) to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, during the period of the national emergency proclaimed by the President May 27, 1941 (Proclamation No. 2487), upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that a new oil or gas field or deposit has been discovered by virtue of a well or wells drilled within the boundaries of any lease issued pursuant to the provisions of the act, approved February 25, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 30, secs. 181-263), the royalty obligation of the lessee who drills such well or wells to the United States as to such new deposit shall be limited for a period of 10 years following the date of such discovery to a flat rate of 12½ percent in amount or value of all oil or gas produced from the lease.

Mr. MURDOCK. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

LANDS FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
December 16, 1942.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, with an amendment, as follows:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5 of the Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "purchase, condemnation, or donation", and insert "donation or when funds have been appropriated by Congress by purchase or condemnation."

Mr. MURDOCK. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think that concludes the consideration of Senate bills to which there have been added amendments by the House, and so far as I know that concludes the business of the Senate for the session.

In compliance with the concurrent resolution heretofore adopted providing for adjournment sine die, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, adjourned sine die.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of December 16, 1942,

The following message from the House of Representatives was received by the

Secretary of the Senate after the sine die adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress:

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

That the House had passed the bill (H. R. 7611) to correct an error in the census record of 1900 with respect to the family of Ida M. Dugan, Omaha, Nebr., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

That the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President, under the authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42:

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2655. An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes;

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes;

H. R. 137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri;

H. R. 4068. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders;

H. R. 5569. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents;

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6447. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey;

H. R. 6370. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry;

H. R. 7142. An act relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7370. An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America"; and

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending season's greetings to our armed forces.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The following enrolled bills, heretofore signed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses under authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, were presented to the President of the United States by the Committee on Enrolled Bills:

On December 18, 1942:

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post No. 6 of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes.

On December 28, 1942:

S. 2655. An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own;

APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO FINAL ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the final adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved acts and joint resolutions, as follows:

On December 10, 1942:

S. 1953. An act for the relief of James B. Shuler.

On December 15, 1942:

S. 1008. An act to amend an Act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in the District of Columbia be compelled to carry insurance for the protection of passengers, and for other purposes", approved June 29, 1938;

S. 2798. An act amending the first sentence of Article of War 52, relative to execution of court-martial sentences; and

S. 2824. An act to amend the act of January 24, 1920, so as to authorize the award of a Silver Star to certain persons serving with the Army of the United States.

On December 17, 1942:

S. 2341. An act to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes";

S. 2734. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District

of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved May 1, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 2769. An act to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy; and

S. 2852. An act to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of belligerent nations.

On December 18, 1942:

S. 357. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of the mining, preparation, and utilization of anthracite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining; and for a comprehensive study of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems and to make its natural and human resources of maximum usefulness in the war effort;

S. 2353. An act to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge;

S. 2528. An act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico; and

S. 2889. An act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes.

On December 19, 1942:

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile.

On December 22, 1942:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.; and

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 678), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 30, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

On December 24, 1942:

S. 1666. An act to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies;

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District, Wash., and for other purposes.

On December 29, 1942:

S. 2655. An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

M. Neil Andrews to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Joseph H. Piaconke to be labor utilization analyst at \$4,600 per annum in the Detroit district office.

Dr. Joseph S. Dorton to be area director at \$4,600 per annum in the Raleigh area office.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Oswald Ryan to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

Jack H. Duncan to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as naval attaché to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to rank from December 7, 1942.

Francis E. M. Whiting to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from May 16, 1942.

Daniel E. Barbey to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from June 1, 1942.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR SERVICE

The nominations of Francis W. Rockwell et al. for promotion in the regular service.

(NOTE.—A full list of the persons whose nominations for promotion in the Navy were today confirmed may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for December 15, 1942, under the caption "Nominations," beginning on p. 9574.)

IN THE MARINE CORPS

TEMPORARY SERVICE

James T. Moore to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from September 16, 1942.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR SERVICE

The nominations of Clifton M. Craig, Jr., et al. for promotion in the regular service of the Marine Corps.

(NOTE.—A full list of the persons whose nominations for promotion in the regular service of the Marine Corps were today confirmed may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for December 15, 1942, under the caption "Nominations," beginning on p. 9574.)

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

William J. Jamieson, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS

Lois R. Patterson, Arkadelphia.
Charles F. Elza, Benton.
John Freeman Graddy, Clinton.
James I. Garrick, Hermitage.
Elmer McHaney, Marmaduke.
Jesse T. Howard, Smithville.

CALIFORNIA

Michael J. O'Rourke, Beverly Hills.
J. Everett Osborne, Camarillo.
Edgar G. Eckels, Chino.
Alice E. Schieck, Eldridge.
Thomas F. Helm, Lakeside.
Mary M. Franklin, North Fork.
Merle H. Wiswell, Roseville.
Minnie B. Pharr, Scotia.
Wesley L. Benepe, Sebastopol.
Roy Bucknell, Upper Lake.

COLORADO

Frances M. Parker, Alma.

CONNECTICUT

William M. O'Dwyer, Fairfield.
Martin M. J. Murray, Falls Village.
Charles F. Schaefer, Greens Farms.
Harold Olin Grant, Manchester.
David L. Condon, South Britain.

DELAWARE

Cyrus E. Rittenhouse, Newark.

FLORIDA

Hattie A. Stevens, Greenwood.
Sidney E. Livingston, Homestead.
George C. Blume, Jacksonville.
William L. Deas, Kendall.
Frank B. Stewart, Melrose.
Hugh P. Emerson, Miami.
Coy K. Duff, Mims.

GEORGIA

Belie B. Hicks, Cadwell.
James H. Hart, Ellaville.
Joseph R. Gay, Gay.
Ethel C. Roberts, Jakin.
Olin W. Patterson, Lumpkin.
Rois A. Martin, Milner.
Eunice B. Jackson, Morgan.
Edna R. Gregory, Richmond Hill.
Eugenia W. Scroggin, Sargent.
Myrtle Louise Walker, Soperton.
Fred Grant, Stockbridge.
George Arnold Ware, Tignall.

IDAHO

Hazel Norma Russell, Kuna.

ILLINOIS

Harvey F. Doerge, Chester.
John J. McGuire, El Paso.
Roy R. Pattison, Godfrey.
Edwin B. Watrous, Hampshire.
Orville W. Lyler, Herrin.
Joe W. Wilson, Morrison.
Clarence A. Stout, Mound City.
Thomas J. Studley, Neponset.
Paul B. Laugel, Newton.
Hezekiah Reeves, Pulaski.
H. Wilson Harshman, Rockport.
J. Vernon Lessley, Sparta.
Irvin M. Lewis, Walnut.
Mervin N. Beecher, Yorkville.

INDIANA

Roy Biberstine, Bluffton.
Stanley P. Downing, Carbon.
Ervin Sell, Columbia City.
C. Frank Youngblood, Covington.
Carl A. Waiz, Sellersburg.

IOWA

Margaret Audra Pearson, Ainsworth.
Celia Boom, Aplington.
Kenton R. McDermott, Bridgewater.
Joseph F. Rettenmaier, Carroll.
Price G. Thompson, Casey.
Charles FitzPatrick, Churdan.
William E. Shontz, Correctionville.
Herbert A. Lowenberg, Donnellson.
John J. Fowler, Eldora.
Edna M. McCabe, Hillsboro.
Thomas J. McManus, Keokuk.
John N. Day, Klemme.
Russell E. Whipple, Leigh.
Paul M. Mollleston, Lineville.
Ernest L. Wood, Maxwell.
Bert McKinley, Morning Sun.
Russell G. Mellinger, Oakville.
Joe Goodman, Osceola.
Cecilia R. Mead, Oto.
James G. Floerchinger, Oxford.
Lucy E. Newville, Titonka.
Cash E. Garton, Weldon.
Harris D. MacGugin, Wellman.

KANSAS

Carey Olson, Bazine.
Dixie Hickman, Blue Rapids.
Faye R. Bergin, Bogue.
Samuel E. Notestine, Burdett.

Alexander A. Niernberger, Collyer.
 Nell C. Graves, Columbus.
 Mildred F. Atkinson, De Soto.
 Henry J. Kuckelman, Everest.
 Charles F. Mellenbruch, Fairview.
 Homer I. Shaw, Galesburg.
 Charles H. Ryan, Girard.
 Reba A. Fuller, Lenora.
 A. Isabella Marty, Longford.
 Charles H. Wilson, Moline.
 Charles Huffman, Norwich.
 Carl Eickholt, Offerle.
 Edmund C. Turner, Overland Park.
 James J. Owen, St. John.
 George F. Riley, Soldier.
 Clyde N. Swartz, Turner.
 Samuel E. Holt, Uniontown.
 Margaret A. Schafer, Vermillion.
 James L. Morrissey, Weston.

KENTUCKY

Mary K. Listermann, Cold Spring.
 Alex H. Jenkins, Elizabethtown.
 Walter McKenzie, Eubank.
 Willis Conley, Garrett.
 Robert I. Gray, Gray.
 Katie Mullins, Mount Vernon.
 Mason E. Burton, Somerset.

MAINE

Laval R. Level, Brunswick.
 Corice E. Wallace, Mattawamkeag.
 Sumner A. Fickett, Millbridge.

MASSACHUSETTS

Joseph E. Langlois, Dodgeville.

MICHIGAN

Henry I. Bourns, Adrian.
 Herbert D. Witherell, Chelsea.
 Harry J. Lynch, Gaylord.
 Edwin C. Kraft, Nashville.
 Paul Grobaski, Pellston.
 Merrill Hillock, Pickford.
 George A. Ruddy, Plainwell.
 Jerome Wilhelm, Traverse City.
 Mary Jane Hageman, Unionville.

MINNESOTA

William L. Ward, Anoka.
 Alta V. Mason, Blue Earth.
 Edward James Crotty, Caledonia.
 Elmer J. Larson, Cokato.
 Raymond E. Mumm, Cologne.
 Glen J. Merritt, Duluth.
 Martin T. Haley, Hibbing.
 Ignatius F. Lano, Long Prairie.

MISSISSIPPI

William A. Pepper, Belzoni.
 Tressie V. Brogan, Petal.
 Hettie E. Harper, Soso.

MISSOURI

Albert W. Mueller, Altenburg.
 Foster R. Moore, Brashear.
 Boyd W. Harwood, Jr., Camdenton.
 Rose Virginia Gorham, Cardwell.
 W. Donald Dale, Elmer.
 Blanche D. Blagg, Harris.
 Walter Manley, Liberty.
 Andrew Earl Duley, Newtown.
 Donald H. Sosey, Palmyra.
 Chalmer R. Ethington, Powersville.
 Walter M. Horton, Robertson.
 Raiman L. Coates, Sarcosie.
 Michael Mayberry, Sullivan.
 Glendon H. Yahn, Weldon Spring.

MONTANA

Hannah M. West, Jordan.

NEBRASKA

Clarence D. Gottula, Adams.
 Arthur L. Willis, Central City.
 George L. Jordan, Clarks.
 George W. Nicholas, Jr., De Witt.
 Daniel F. Sheehan, Emerson.
 David S. Simms, Hastings.
 Claude L. Frack, Holbrook.
 Ernest J. Kaltenborn, Waco.
 Richard H. Schwedhelm, Westpoint.

NEVADA

Roy T. Williams, Minden.
 Nellie H. Bunch, Whitney.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carroll H. Metcalf, Alstead.
 Arthur P. Varney, Alton.
 Charles S. Stone, Andover.
 Everett S. Meloon, New Castle.
 Hazel J. Hayes, Rye Beach.

NEW JERSEY

Myra Puls, Campgaw.
 Harry F. Sawyer, Far Hills.
 Thomas R. Boyle, Florence.
 Ralph Penn, Forked River.
 Joseph A. Aloia, Garfield.
 Henry P. Topoleski, Great Meadows.
 Merritt J. McAlinden, Hopewell.
 Agnes Despreaux, Middletown.
 Frank Martin, Midland Park.
 George M. Gibson, Moorestown.
 Harry B. Mason, Pompton Lakes.
 Kathryn B. Donohue, Saddle River.

NEW MEXICO

Selah C. Hoy, East Vaughn.

NORTH CAROLINA

Handy C. Allred, Alamance.
 Surry P. Bowen, Bath.
 T. Newton Mann, Carrboro.
 Margaret C. Lewis, Eagle Springs.
 Joseph G. Penny, Garner.
 James M. Attkisson, Jr., Garysburg.
 Sibyl R. Hobbs, Hobbsville.
 Lucile B. Ellis, Kittrell.
 Ina M. Wilson, Marston.
 William S. Harris, Mebane.
 Margaret F. Poyner, Moyock.
 William Samuel Somers, Reidsville.
 Annie E. Black, Rocky Point.
 George W. Morgan, Skyland.
 Tryphenia McKeel, Walstonburg.
 Thomas D. Boswell, Yanceyville.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wesley P. Josewski, Maxbass.
 John A. Hamilton, McClusky.
 Suzanna A. Preszler, Medina.
 Caroline G. Lipinski, Minto.
 Ann Marie Bimler, Munich.
 Frank S. Kenny, New England.
 Erick J. Moen, Osnabrock.
 John D. Prindville, Rutland.
 James F. Keaveny, Wales.
 Sadie E. Uggen, Woodworth.
 Margaret T. Rogers, Zap.

OHIO

Charles J. Slezak, Brecksville.
 Paul D. Fleming, Cardington.
 Joseph Davidson, Chagrin Falls.
 Leita M. Tuttle, Chardon.
 Charlotte B. Bricker, Chauncey.
 Henry D. Coate, Coldwater.
 Helen F. Laub, Duncan Falls.
 Walter A. Geiser, Dunkirk.
 Daniel P. Mooney, Glouster.
 Claude E. Archambeault, Holgate.
 Oscar I. Foster, Johnstown.
 Amos J. Kleinhans, Lacarne.
 Pearl L. Seltz, Liberty Center.
 Harvey D. Zeigler, Marshallville.
 Calvin H. Love, Maumee.
 James A. Anderson, Millersburg.
 Harvey D. Bowers, Millersport.
 Harold H. Wisman, Montpelier.
 Palmer Phillips, Mount Sterling.
 John L. O'Hara, New London.
 Carl S. Corvin, Oak Hill.
 George V. Wise, Shreve.
 Carl W. Gerig, Smithville.
 Homer H. Dearth, Summerfield.
 William T. Golling, Sycamore.
 George Wiest, Uhrichsville.
 Wilbur H. Sutliff, Wellington.
 Charles M. Hogan, Wellston.
 Charles R. Treon, West Carrollton.
 Robert Wilson, Westerville.
 Cleo L. Renick, White Cottage.

OKLAHOMA

Tom L. Pike, Weleetka.

OREGON

Ermel H. Hosley, Chilcoquin.
 John S. Spike, Echo.
 Ruby I. Loundree, Sandy.
 Oscar Edwin Marvin, Wallowa.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nellie G. Stambaugh, Abbottstown.
 Harry W. McArthur, Conneaut Lake Park.
 Ethel G. Davis, Duncansville.
 Philip S. McDermott, Duquesne.
 William L. Nolder, Grampian.
 Wesley B. Shertzer, Grantville.
 Walter L. Huggins, Greensboro.
 Raymond R. Kinsinger, Halifax.
 Helen G. Mack, Lafayette Hill.
 Elmer G. Corter, Mill Hall.
 John M. Langan, Moscow.
 Ira D. Atcheson, Nemaconlin.
 William G. Loy, Newport.
 Gerald H. Rickerson, North Warren.
 Emma R. Dexter, Roulette.
 James W. Casey, Rouseville.
 Charles J. Trexler, Windgap.

RHODE ISLAND

John J. McCabe, Pontiac.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John L. Hinnant, Eutawville.
 Wood K. Durham, Landrum.
 Loula B. O'Connor, Meggett.
 Errett Zimmerman, Trenton.

SOUTH DAKOTA

John E. Dunn, Elkton.
 Norbert F. King, Frankfort.
 S. Pearl Hutchinson, Hurley.
 Frank S. Ryan, Kimball.
 William B. Boe, Presho.
 Kathryn H. Speirs, Ree Heights.
 Helen L. Kieffer, White Lake.
 Henry W. Landwehr, Winfred.

TENNESSEE

Guy W. Mobley, Bells.
 Mamie S. Asbury, Caryville.
 Amos F. Hassell, Collinswood.
 Ella B. Mullins, Corryton.
 Albert A. Trusler, Jonesboro.
 Joseph B. Turner, Medina.
 James F. Bryan, Munford.
 Robert L. Oakes, New Tazewell.
 J. Green Hawks, Ralston Station.
 John R. Oliphant, Riceville.
 Ocie C. Hawkins, Stanton.
 Alice L. Sloan, Whitthorne.

TEXAS

James C. Rush, Alta Loma.
 Edgar L. Watson, Athens.
 Prentice A. Hayes, Barstow.
 Leslie L. Cates, Ben Wheeler.
 Julia A. O'Brien, Brownsville.
 James T. Gray, Camp Wood.
 Eileen L. Flint, Canutillo.
 Louis C. Nordt, Damon.
 Milton D. Penry, Denton.
 Imogene B. Dunn, Goldsmith.
 Perry H. Sparks, Hamlin.
 Anathalie Boyd, Ingleside.
 Charles R. Conley, Iredell.
 William E. Votaw, Jarrell.
 Charles D. Grady, Keene.
 Annie M. Martin, Kemah.
 Edwin D. Holchak, Kenedy.
 Guber L. Gibson, Kerrville.
 Allen L. Burditt, La Ward.
 Georgie F. Morgan, Leary.
 Ellis M. Bush, Lytle.
 Glad Campbell Hill, Mertzon.
 Lon M. Peoples, Milano.
 Seth S. Dorbandt, Mullin.
 Oland A. Walls, Naples.
 Effie Rasmussen, Needville.
 William W. Spear, Nixon.
 William A. Gillespie, Overton.
 John W. Walde, Paint Rock.
 Morris W. Collie, Pecos.

Otis T. Kellam, Robstown.
Ora L. Griggs, Sanatorium.
Clyde Griffith, Sanderson.
Hortensia M. Garcia, San Diego.
Ferdinand L. Herzik, Schulenburg.
Kirby L. Scudder, Slaton.
Clarence Carter, Somerville.
Thomas A. Bynum, Texas City.
Harriet M. Rust, Vanderbilt.
Madeline G. McClellan, Waller.
Lou A. Sloma, Yorktown.
Emilie K. Dew, Ysleta.

UTAH

Wallace H. Sorensen, Richfield.

VIRGINIA

John H. Bowdoin, Bloxom.
Sidney H. Barnett, Bluefield.
Clarence H. Drinkard, Bristol.
Franklin O. Caffrey, Bumpass.
Judson J. Patterson, Chatham.
Robert W. Ervin, Dante.
Norma H. Fulton, Drakes Branch.
J. Henry Miller, Elkton.
Richard Clark Morgan, Gladys.
Charles B. Hogan, Heathsville.
Carolyn C. Bryant, Independence.
C. Coleman Curtis, Lee Hall.
Josephine N. Porter, Louisa.
Roy Hockman, Maurertown.
Thomas E. Simmerman, Jr., Max Meadows.
Lloyd Sullenberger, Monterey.
Annie G. Whitten, Montvale.
William C. Nelson, New Church.
Miller A. Price, New Market.
Margaret E. W. Downing, Painter.
Samuel F. Atwill, Sr., Reedville.
Elijah S. Slate, South Boston.
Janet L. Freeman, Stony Creek.
Richard S. Wright, Strasburg.
Fannie B. B. Sale, Tappahannock.
John H. Tyler, Upperville.
Alice H. Tyler, Warsaw.
William A. Miller, Washington.
Joseph Schmidt, Yorktown.

WASHINGTON

Alex Huse, Cheney.
Herbert O. Thompson, Colfax.
Oscar W. Behrmann, Fairfield.
Walter I. Peterson, Granger.
Gerald H. McPaul, Ione.
Joseph Horrigan, Kenmore.
William W. Moffitt, Nassele.
Ralph H. Mitchell, Omak.
Walter C. Ketterman, Opportunity.
Blanche H. Barton, Othello.
I. Wells Littlejohn, Pateros.
Paul Hamilton, Prosser.
Archie Constable, Seaview.
Louie H. Saur, Selah.
Jessie M. Severyns, Sunnyside.
Andrew J. Diedrich, Valley.

WEST VIRGINIA

Jennings B. Campbell, Albright.
Jessie M. Shields, Barrackville.
Eulalie B. Wheeler, Elkhorn.
Alice McCoy, Franklin.
Thomas F. Ward, Keyser.
Kerth Nottingham, Marlinton.
Willard I. Gulley, McComas.
Mabel H. Campbell, Newburg.
Martha L. Britton, Poca.
Ruskin J. Wiseman, Summersville.
Ben Gillespie, Sutton.
Bess M. Gwinn, Thurmond.
Everett F. Walker, Wayne.
Elijah F. Midkiff, West Hamlin.

WISCONSIN

Vernon A. Martin, Amherst.
Theodore E. Wozniak, Athens.
Charles P. McCormick, Belleville.
Dale J. Cannon, Birnamwood.
Edward R. Kranzfelder, Bloomer.
Alex G. Mohr, Cambria.
Homer J. Samson, Cameron.
Alfa Ruth Anderson, Colfax.
Velma C. Grossman, Dale.

Arthur G. Hoskins, Dodgeville.
Henry E. Steinbring, Fall Creek.
Melvin I. Dunn, Fall River.
Fern M. Dagnon, Ferryville.
Claude E. Rochon, Florence.
Oliver E. Neuens, Fredonia.
Ethel E. Welch, Gleason.
Roy E. Lawler, Gordon.
Max R. Alling, Green Lake.
Edward Snoeyenbos, Hammond.
James R. Alexander, Hayward.
Simon Skroch, Independence.
Edward Snoeyenbos, Hammond.
Ruth S. Foley, Maiden Rock.
Albert E. Hansen, Mendota.
Gaylord T. Thompson, Mercer.
Oscar M. Rickard, Merrillan.
Roswell S. Richards, Monticello.
Frances M. Kirby, Montreal.
Axel L. Olson, Mountain.
Nicholas Abler, Mount Calvary.
Lillian N. Hughes, New Richmond.
John W. Johnson, Pepin.
Maurice A. Reeves, Pewaukee.
Raymond A. Whitehead, Phelps.
Gladys M. Suter, Plum City.
Edward D. Feeney, Prairie du Chien.
Patrick H. Laughrin, Prentice.
John V. Nickodem, Princeton.
W. Joseph Hand, Random Lake.
Edmund J. Plechowski, Redgranite.
John T. O'Sullivan, Washburn.
Edward A. Peters, Waterloo.
James W. Carew, Waupaca.
Roy D. Fahland, Webster.
Donald M. Warner, Whitehall.

WYOMING

William H. Watson, Dubois.
Ernest A. Littleton, Gillette.
Frederick W. Chamberlain, Greybull.
Andrew Morrow, Kemmerer.
Jack R. Gage, Sheridan.
Dorsey T. Shoemaker, Torrington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we pray in the name of Him, so glorious in humility and yet so sublime in divinity. Consider and bless the bonds of our fraternity, the ties of our friendship, and let them live in loving memory. Enable us to live deeply the emotions of understanding, so full, so keen, dedicated to the adventures of the ideal of all that is best in man. In this wonder-teeming world do Thou strengthen us with that wide-awakeness that renews our humanity and enshrines our homes in divine goodness.

As we are in the foreglow of "Holy night, silent night," we would unveil the manger scene folded in mystery, and unite our hearts in the listening chorus: "Glory to God in the highest on earth peace to men of good will." Oh, let us take up this angelic symphony and give it new breath and new power and may heaven's light and earth's dark meet each other in the radiance of the Father's throne. We pray that rest, peace, and happiness may reign in every heart and home, and in every land in all the wide earth. Grant that Thy merciful care may abide with our splendid Speaker, the Members, the officers, the employees, and the pages. Under the shadow of our

Shepherd's tender care may we go on and on living through the applause halls of time and eternity. In the name of St. Mary's holy Child. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5262. An act to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Washington, for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey; and

H. R. 7370. An act to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 233. An act to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the Twenty-ninth Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the

bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 336):

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a similar committee to be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless he has some other communication to make to them.

The message also announced that, pursuant to the above resolution the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY as members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Federal Power Commission.
5. Federal Works Agency.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES, DISBURSING OFFICE

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution (H. Res. 585), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That commencing January 1, 1943, there is hereby authorized to be expended out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, a sum not to exceed \$7,500, during a fiscal year for the employment of professional or other additional necessary help in the disbursing office. The employment of such personnel shall be designated by the disbursing clerk, subject to the approval of the Clerk of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. What is this for?

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon the Speaker called me, as the acting chairman of the Committee on Accounts, and asked me to call the committee together in order to hear Mr. Shanks, of the Disbursing Office, who has been designated by the Treasury Department as the fiscal agent to collect these new taxes and adjust these new wage raises that were provided for yesterday. I did call the committee together, and Mr. Shanks came in and explained the matter. He said that they have now about 2,000 people on the pay roll. He has just barely enough help now to get out the pay roll regularly, so with these added responsibilities, under the direction of the Treasury Department, he has to have additional help.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Are these to be political jobs, or are they under the civil service?

Mr. PATTON. The resolution provides that these people shall be selected

by the disbursing officer, with the approval of the Clerk of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That does not provide that they shall be selected from the civil service.

Mr. PATTON. Oh, no.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Then it is a political job?

Mr. PATTON. They are created by this Congress, by act of this Congress, if this resolution is agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Then they are to be political jobs?

Mr. PATTON. I guess they are, just like mine and the gentleman's and all of us.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Are these to be permanent positions?

Mr. PATTON. I expect they will be, at least as long as the Victory tax lasts.

Mr. RICH. And after they get caught up with their work on this extra compensation and the tax, does the gentleman not think they should be terminated?

Mr. PATTON. That might be. It was agreed that this should be a skeleton fund, set up to put the matter in motion, and then if they need additional funds they will come back for them in the next Congress.

Mr. RICH. And it is going to take \$7,500?

Mr. PATTON. Yes; and probably more.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is entirely responsible for this matter. As suggested by the gentleman from Texas, he asked that the Committee on Accounts be called together. Everyone knows that the disbursing officer of the House in the collection of the Victory tax, and the added duties in connection with the pay increase, will have much added responsibility. It will put upon that office a tremendous added burden. Whether they are political positions or not, at least they will be employees of the House. That office needs additional help, and that is the only reason why the Chair asks that this resolution be passed. It is a question whether the House desires to do this or not. As I have already said, these extra employees are badly needed in the collection of the Victory tax and the other added responsibilities.

The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 586), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House, to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Mr. RAMSPECK and Mr. McCORMACK as members of the committee.

GREETINGS OF THE SEASON TO THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371), which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Congress of the United States, on behalf of the American people, and with a deep and abiding sense of gratitude, does hereby convey to the members of our armed forces and auxiliary services, and those of our Allies on land, on sea, and in the air, its best wishes and greetings of the season to them and to their families and its fervent hope and prayer for a speedy and complete victory and a lasting peace; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States does hereby respectfully request that the Commander in Chief of our armed forces, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, transmit these greetings through the proper and official channels to the armies throughout the world.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, with a Senate amendment, and consider the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment and the amendment to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional United States district judge, who shall be an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri. The judge so appointed shall at the time of his appointment be a resident and a citizen of the State of Missouri."

The Clerk read the amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS, as follows:

At the end of the Senate amendment and before the period insert "Provided, That the first vacancy occurring in said office shall not be filled."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. In that change which the Senate made that this man should be selected from those districts in Missouri, is that the customary procedure to follow in the selection of judges?

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman, I think, is mistaken as to the effect of the Senate amendment. The House bill originally created what we know as a temporary judgeship for the eastern district of Missouri. The effect of the Senate amendment is to make him available and equally the servant of both the eastern and western districts of Missouri. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Dr. SMITH, and others, were also under a misapprehension.

Mr. RICH. It was stated in the resolution that he shall be selected from that section of Missouri?

Mr. HOBBS. No, sir; the provision you indicate does not so limit the appointing power; it expands the primary service responsibility of whomsoever may be the judge from one district to two. However, the last sentence of the Senate amendment does require that the judge so appointed shall at the time of his appointment be a resident and a citizen of the State of Missouri.

Mr. RICH. He can be selected from any part of the country?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir, speaking generally; though the custom has always been to appoint only a resident of the State of the district or districts, and in this bill it is so required specifically.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield? Not from any part of the State?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir. He must be, after his appointment, a resident of the district or one of the districts he serves, but at the time of his appointment he may reside in any part of the State and not elsewhere.

Mr. RICH. I thought he was to be selected from those two districts.

Mr. HOBBS. No, sir. There is no such requirement. As I started to say, a real misunderstanding has grown out of the fact that there was a misapprehension as to the effect of the House amendment, which had not been formally offered but which was approved by the committee and was well known. It was exactly the same amendment that Dr. SMITH desired. The effect of it was to go back to the House bill and make this a temporary judgeship instead of a permanent judgeship. The words of the amendment do not say that. They require that the next vacancy should not be filled.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Senate amendment is agreed to. Without objection, the amendment to the Senate amendment is agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

There was no objection.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri."

PREVENTION OF CERTAIN PRACTICES LEADING TO DENTAL DISORDERS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6730) to

protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 15 and 16, strike out "or any matter advertising or soliciting orders for any denture so constructed or so to be constructed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. BULWINKLE. The Senate amendment struck out the provision in the House bill with regard to advertising. That is the only change.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is the only change?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is the only change.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, what does this bill do?

Mr. BULWINKLE. The bill prevents the shipment of false teeth through the mail. For instance, if you wanted a set of false teeth and you saw an advertisement in the paper, you would write and send them a dollar and they would send you a globe of wax and you would make an impression and send it back to them. If the teeth were all right, well and good; but in a great many cases they are not all right. It is detrimental to the public health.

Mr. RICH. People will still be able to get teeth, will they?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Oh, yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This is entirely a public health measure, is it not?

Mr. BULWINKLE. It is.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS H. VANNOY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to request House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request will be granted.

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OF A PORTION OF THE COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, YORKTOWN, VA., TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5861) to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National His-

torical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all after "2." over to and including "Park", in line 5, page 2, and insert "The President of the United States is authorized by Executive order to retransfer jurisdiction over the property to the Secretary of the Interior upon his application when, in the judgment of the President, the property has become surplus to the needs of the Department of the Navy, in which event it again shall become a part of the Colonial National Historical Park."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand this amendment, it simply gives the President the privilege of conveying this land back to the Interior Department when the Navy is through with it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is my understanding; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams, acquire lands by purchase, condemnation, or donation, but not in excess of 10 acres for any 1 stream-gaging station. For the same purpose the Secretary may obtain easements, licenses, rights-of-way, and leases limited to run for such a period of time or term of years as may be required for the effective performance of the function of gaging streams: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing in this act shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof."

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand the measure, it simply gives the funds necessary for the very vital procedure of stream gaging. The bill had the unanimous support of minority members of the committee when it was under consideration.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is correct. No funds are appropriated in this bill, however.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is it going to be necessary for the Department to purchase real estate on the bank of every stream whose waters it wishes to gage?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. No funds are appropriated by this legislation.

Mr. RICH. We are passing the legislation; now is the time to make it read the way it should read.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. No funds will be appropriated without the Committee on Appropriations having an opportunity to study the requests.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield—

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Had the membership listened carefully to the reading of the amendment they would have seen that appropriations are required. I could not agree to the proposition the way it stands. Unless it is amended so that it is simply an authorization, I should have to object.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. The language is permissive, I think the gentleman will agree, if he reads the change made by the Senate amendment. It provides that the Secretary of the Interior may on behalf of the United States and for use of the Geological Survey in gaging streams, acquire lands by purchase, condemnation, or donation, and so forth.

Mr. TABER. That would be all right, provided it were subject to appropriation by Congress, but not otherwise.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I agree with the gentleman that it must be subject to appropriation, but I assume this bill provides that very thing.

Mr. TABER. I think the bill should be amended in line 1, after the word "may", by adding the words "when funds are appropriated by the Congress."

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I have no objection to that kind of amendment, although if the bill were amended it would have to go back to the Senate for further action.

I believe the gentleman will agree that the funds involved can be almost nothing, because under no circumstance can the tract of land be larger than 10 acres, and it is not supposed that this involves any appropriation at all.

Mr. TABER. There should be no purchase unless funds are provided and the matter is thoroughly reviewed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I agree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is this for the purchase of hotels?

Mr. TABER. I do not know what it is for, and I think we ought to know before we let the bill go through by unanimous consent.

Mr. KNUTSON. I think so, too.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman from Utah explain the bill a little further?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I can explain the bill best by saying that the Geological Survey, in order to measure the water in the various streams throughout this country, must set up measuring devices on those various streams. At the present time they have to put their gaging devices wherever they

can get on public land or where the private owner does not object to its location.

Once in a while there is a very fine place to gage a stream, but the owner of the land will not let them go on. This simply provides that they may acquire the land necessary for establishing a device in order to measure the stream.

Mr. KNUTSON. How many acres will it be necessary to acquire to get a foot-path to the gage?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Under no condition or circumstances will they require more than 10 acres, and that is provided in the bill.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman think that 10 acres of land for that particular purpose would be too large?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. This has been considered by the committees of both the Senate and House and by unanimous agreement they considered 10 acres to be the right amount. I do not think it will be needed.

Mr. KNUTSON. If they are going to do any maneuvering on it, I concede they would need at least 10 acres.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will agree to the amendment I suggested, I have no objection.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I will agree to it.

Mr. TABER. After the word "may" insert the words "when funds are appropriated by Congress."

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that the gentleman from Utah temporarily withdraw his bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF DISCOVERY OF OIL AND GAS ON PUBLIC DOMAIN

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2239) to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, it seems to me that it is unnecessary to give this right to explore for oil on public land when they will not let those areas that already have oil drill new wells. Why not go ahead and develop the oil fields we have?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. As I understand it, they are doing that very thing at the present time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why is it necessary to go out and prospect for oil? As the gentleman from Mississippi stated, they have all the oil they need and they are holding the other wells down. We need every man we can get to do essential things, such as raising crops and so forth. Why are you going to send wildcat pros-

pectors out? It does not seem reasonable.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. May I say to the gentleman from Utah that I remember the last time the Government had anything to do with developing oil on public lands. There was developed Teapot Dome, and I am a little uneasy about starting out on that kind of exploitation at the present time.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. There is not anything of that kind in this bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that this involves a special kind of oil that is very good for heating, which we need on the east coast, and that it will help very much the whole situation?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I agree with the gentlewoman. This bill will be helpful to the people on the eastern coast as well as to the people in the Western States.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there is a peculiar tug at the heartstrings when one thinks of the retirement of our good friend of many years, the distinguished Member from Massachusetts, GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM. To us older Members, it is difficult to think of this House without the Member from Massachusetts.

He was a forceful and colorful figure. He was a student of history and of economics. He was a man of strong convictions and may it be said to his everlasting credit, he was always true to those convictions. He never took the easy road in politics. He was ready to vote and speak out for his convictions even if he knew they were unpopular and might bring upon him serious political opposition.

As we travel through these next few critical years, we may well wish that there were more men in Congress with the stamina and the courage of Mr. TINKHAM.

He entered Congress in 1915 when a world war was raging in Europe and which was soon to include our country. He leaves Congress while we are bearing the heavy burden of another world war. In those 28 years many great problems have come before Congress and GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM has taken his full part in helping to solve them.

For many years he was a diligent member of the exacting and arduous Committee on Appropriations. A few years ago he voluntarily transferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where the membership of that committee could have the benefit of his years of travel and study.

He was probably the most widely traveled man in either branch of Congress. There was hardly a nook in this world of ours but what has been visited by our beloved colleague. He knew the habits, the customs, and the history of every country.

Next to politics and government, his passion was hunting. When he sought game he scorned small birds and little prey; he sought the wild beast of the jungle—the lion, the tiger, and the rhinoceros.

It was so in government and politics. He lifted his attention from the smaller problems and sighted his guns upon the mighty problems of men and nations.

He has served conspicuously his city, his State, and the Nation. Indeed his political career has been remarkable. For many years he represented a district which was clearly a Democratic one. Probably no other Republican could have won in many of these years. But that district was overwhelmingly loyal to GEORGE TINKHAM. They knew he was honest intellectually; they knew he was a profound thinker and would stand like the Rock of Gibraltar for sound and sane government; they knew no one could question his rugged Americanism.

He was born of the oldest colonial stock; a family which could trace its origin to the beginning of things in the New World. Yet he commanded the unwavering support of the sons and daughters of the new races which came to help build a better America. He never could have been defeated in his old district, and his retirement came because he did not care to battle in a new district which had been made strongly Republican by reapportionment.

So, GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM leaves us. A great American and a great statesman, he goes to enjoy his books and his studies. May he have good health and a full measure of happiness and contentment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I regret that our colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] is not with us at this time. I had hoped that it might be possible for him to be here so that those on both sides of the aisle might be able to express to him in person in some measure, at least, the esteem and affection in which they hold him.

GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM has had an extraordinary public career. It may be said that he has devoted his entire life to public service. For many years, he has been an institution in the public life of Massachusetts.

Entering that life 45 years ago, he has served for 2 years on the Common Council of Boston, for 3 years on the Board of Aldermen in Boston, for 2 years in the Massachusetts Senate, and for 28 years as a Member of Congress. He has never been defeated.

A Republican in a strong Democratic district, he has nevertheless been elected to Congress again and again with large majorities. So strongly has he established himself in the minds and hearts of his people, that for many years he has been reelected without even appearing in his district during the campaign.

Our colleague, who is retiring voluntarily from public life, is one of the most well-read Members of the Congress. He has always been a student of history, of government, of economics, of finance.

He is one of the most widely travelled Members of the Congress. For many years he has visited the principal countries of the world and has known their leaders in both public and private life. The record in "Who's Who" indicates that he was the first American to fire a shot against the Austrians after America's declaration of War in World War No. 1, at Carpo d'Arbine on the Piave River, and that he was offered and declined a decoration—the Chevalier Della Corona d'Italia—by the Italian Government.

During his service in Congress he devoted himself at first to the work of the Appropriations Committee and in later years to that of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. He has always been the master of his facts. He has always had convictions and the courage of his convictions. He has always stood and fought for what he believed to be the fundamentals of Americanism. Against the recent background of compromise and expediency, his record of independent thought and action stands in bold relief. The future of America would be secure if more of its leaders in both public and private life had the capacity for the independence and courage reflected in that record.

There are thousands in his district who will always be grateful to GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM for the counsel and advice, for the helping hand, which he has been able to give them as their Congressman. Those of us who have served with him here will miss our daily association with him. We hope we shall see him often. We wish him Godspeed and many happy years in the consciousness of fearless and distinguished service to his district, to his State, and to the Nation.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record in tribute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in the tribute which has been paid by preceding speakers to the Honorable GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM who today brings to a close a long and distinguished career as a Member of this House. This Congress and the country as a whole will be the loser because of Mr. TINKHAM's decision to retire voluntarily from public life.

It has been my pleasure to serve on the important Foreign Affairs Committee as a colleague of Mr. TINKHAM's during a series of history-making committee sessions which were unexcelled in importance in our entire national history. I know from personal observation the careful study and untiring attention which he devoted to these committee meetings and the painstaking manner in which he prepared himself to cross-examine Government witnesses in order to bring before the country every possible ramification of the precedent-shattering legislation which we were called upon to consider prior to the Japanese attack

at Pearl Harbor. Mr. TINKHAM was never willing to spare himself when he felt he had an obligation to perform.

Through this close personal association with GEORGE TINKHAM, I have come to admire and respect his character, his brilliant intellect, and his clear-cut devotion to duty. "Tink," as he is affectionately known to many of us, is every inch a gentleman. With unfailing courtesy and unflinching courage, he took his stand on ground which he believed to be right and refused to be swayed by invective, direct opposition, or flanking maneuvers.

GEORGE TINKHAM is a real American. He never apologized for giving first consideration to the interests of his native land. His love of country permitted no other loyalty nor no other flag to divert his eyes from the Stars and Stripes and his devotion from the basic principles of this Republic. This man who had traveled in all lands and had studied all types of governments always returned home with a greater respect and love for the United States of America. As an outdoorsman and sportsman of international reputation, he learned to play the game hard and to put first things always first. His gallantry, his firm convictions, his courageous attitudes, and his deep loyalty to America have provided all of us with inspiration to perform more fittingly the tasks which our constituents have sent us here to do. As one of my Democratic friends said last night:

I hate to see GEORGE TINKHAM leave the House. You know he isn't just another Member. He's an institution.

And so he is—an institution with the sturdy initiative and integrity that built this country. May America continue to produce men of the character of GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I had permission to address the House for 30 minutes. I was unavoidably absent because I had an important engagement at 1 o'clock. I now ask unanimous consent that after disposition of the regular business of the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HILL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today at the completion of the program in order for today and after any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MITCHELL]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a letter from one of my former constituents.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. **WELCH**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an address delivered by Vice President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines, at Fort Ord, Calif., on December 6, 1942.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Miss **SUMNER** of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Miss **SUMNER** of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, additional evidence of the New Deal administration's constant communistic assaults on the intellectual and financial independence of Members of Congress appears in paragraph 33 of the uniform grain storage agreement put out by the Commodity Credit Corporation. By its terms this provision classes Members of Congress with convicts and forces you either to resign from Congress or forfeit your property the way convicts forfeited their property in ancient despotisms.

Historians say that our first American Congresses were our greatest. Members of those first Congresses were all financially independent. Are these new dealers fixing it so that one cannot represent his fellow citizens who have elected him unless he comes to Congress from the relief rolls? Will future CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS read:

"Will the gentleman yield?

"Only to temptation."

COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. **LEA**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 7 to 10, inclusive, and lines 1 to 11, inclusive, on page 2, and insert:

"(h) During the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged and for a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such war or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate—

"(1) section 201 (b) of the act shall not be construed as permitting or requiring the furnishing of reports of the positions of ships by common carriers subject to provisions of this act; such reports may be furnished by such common carriers only pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy;

"(2) section 306 shall not be construed to permit the transmission of communications or signals by a foreign ship when the same

is within the jurisdiction of the United States except pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy;

"(3) section 318 shall not be construed as preventing the emergency or temporary operation of the transmitting apparatus of radio stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement or for safety purposes by any member of the armed forces of the United States, or upon aircraft by any person pursuant to direction of the military and naval authorities of the United States;

"(4) section 321 (b) shall not be construed as establishing any priority for distress messages over military-message traffic determined by the Secretary of the Navy to require priority in transmission in the effective prosecution of the war;

"(5) intercommunication by radio stations in the mobile service as provided for in section 322 shall be conducted only in such manner and at such times as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy;

"(6) nothing contained in part II of title III of the act shall be construed as preventing the military and naval authorities of the United States from ordering the emergency movement of ships at such times and under such circumstances as they may deem necessary in the effective prosecution of the war."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended."

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. **HOLMES**. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the chairman of the committee to explain the changes in this proposed legislation? I certainly will not object to the legislation because, as a member of the subcommittee which had this legislation under consideration, I am in favor of the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments designate the Navy to perform certain functions. As you will note in amendment No. 1, under rules and regulations promulgated by the Navy. In the House bill we left that to the President or such agency as he might designate. Senate amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are more restrictive and direct than we had in the House bill. Our committee is unanimous in accepting the amendments of the Senate giving this authority to the Navy during this emergency and for the period of 6 months thereafter.

Mr. **LEA**. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that the bill as amended by the Senate is an improvement on the bill as passed by the House. The Senate amendments do not create any new authority. On the contrary, as far as they have any effect, they limit the authority of the bill as passed by the House.

As passed by the House and as it exists today, the bill has two primary purposes. One is to prevent communications from enemy ships that might be damaging to the war effort. The other is to facilitate operations in emergencies. In the present law there are arbitrary restrictions that interfere with the handling of ships under emergency conditions.

The principal change otherwise is giving the authority specifically to the Navy instead of such persons as the President may designate. I understand that the

Navy and everybody else especially interested in this legislation are satisfied with the Senate amendments.

Mr. **BROWN** of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, the Senate amendments have been carefully checked and approved by all the members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce who are here in the city.

Mr. **LEA**. All the majority members are not here, but I am satisfied that they concur in the amendments.

Mr. **BROWN** of Ohio. These amendments really strengthen the bill rather than anything else?

Mr. **LEA**. That is true.

Mr. **CASE** of South Dakota. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce advise the House whether he expects to call up the bill dealing with the merger of the telegraph companies?

Mr. **LEA**. We do not.

Mr. **CASE** of South Dakota. I wish to express some regret at that, because I have had considerable correspondence on the subject. People feel that this is the time that job should be done. In some sections of the country the continuance of the present situation means a duplication of costs for people who want to send telegrams. Something must be done to correct that.

Mr. **LEA**. We regret that the measure cannot pass this Congress, but we take it that that is impossible under present conditions.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDIANS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

Mr. **ROGERS** of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2385) to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. **MARTIN** of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has this bill had full consideration before the gentleman's committee?

Mr. **ROGERS** of Oklahoma. Yes. The committee reported the bill unanimously.

Mr. **MARTIN** of Massachusetts. When were the hearings held?

Mr. **ROGERS** of Oklahoma. Last week.

Mr. **MARTIN** of Massachusetts. This is simply to give the Secretary of the Interior the right to administer estates under \$2,500?

Mr. **ROGERS** of Oklahoma. Yes. The Secretary has that authority now as to all Indians other than the Five

Civilized Tribes. The courts settle these matters for the Five Civilized Tribes. This bill would authorize the Secretary to take care of the estates under \$2,500. There are several hundred such estates. Some of them amount to only a few dollars, \$10, \$12, or \$25, and such estates cannot be settled in a court because not enough is involved for a lawyer even to fool with them, they are so small. There are upward of a thousand such estates on the books.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The other claims will still be adjudicated in the courts?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. The larger claims; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Was this bill approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Yes; this bill was recommended by the Commissioner under the signature of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. RICH. And they would like to have that legislation passed?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This bill refers to the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. In Oklahoma; yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. As I understand it, that includes the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Cherokees, the Creeks, and the Seminoles?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Those are the Indians that came from the Southeastern States to Oklahoma?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. They are called the five civilized tribes. One reason they might have been called civilized is that, when discovered, none of them smoked or used tobacco in any way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That exclusive jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Secretary of the Interior to determine the heirs after notice and hearing under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and to probate the estate of any deceased restricted Indian, enrolled or unenrolled, of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, whenever the restricted estate consists only of funds or securities under the control of the Department of the Interior of an aggregate value not exceeding \$2,500: *Provided,* That where such decedent died prior to the effective date of this act, the distribution of such funds and securities, including the decedent's share of any tribal funds, shall be made in accordance with the statute of descent and distribution applicable at the date of death: *And provided further,* That where the decedent dies subsequently to the effective date of this act distribution of all such funds and securities, including tribal funds aforesaid, shall be effected in accordance with the statute of descent and distribution of the State of Oklahoma.

SEC. 2. Prior to distribution of the estate to the individuals found entitled thereto under the provisions of section 1 of this act,

the Secretary of the Interior shall collect out of the funds or other property involved and pay into the Treasury of the United States a fee of \$20 in those cases where the value of the estate is \$250 or more but does not exceed \$1,000; a fee of \$25 where the value of the estate is more than \$1,000 but less than \$2,000; and a fee of \$30 where the value of the estate is \$2,000 or more.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

KLAMATH RIVER RESERVATION, CALIF.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2744) to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. What is the purpose of this bill?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will reimpose a trust on 26 pieces of property on the Klamath Indian Reservation in California, which they thought were under trust since 1919. September 25, 1919, the trust on these 26 pieces of property expired. It could be extended by executive order. The President at that time extended the trust period on that reservation, but that order was so worded that it took care of all other pieces that expired on that date, and nobody knew until recently that these 26 pieces, the trust on which expired at a different date, were not included in that executive order.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And they have waited 23 years to bring about this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. I did not wait. The Bureau of Indian Affairs discovered this error.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What has happened to the land in the meantime?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. That land has been administered as if it were under trust. Everybody thought that those 26 pieces were under trust, the Indians thought so, and they are entitled to that protection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And there is no provision in this bill that the President can reimpose a trust status on any other lands in other reservations or on other Indians?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. This bill applies only to these 26 tracts of land.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the period of trust on lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif., which expired July 31, 1919, and the legal title to which is still in the United States, is hereby reimposed and extended for a period of 25 years from July 31, 1919: *Provided,* That further extension of the period of trust may be made by the President, in his discretion, as provided by section 5 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326).

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

WAPATO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2829), to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the purpose of the bill?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides that certain lands under this irrigation project mentioned in the title of the bill, the Wapato Indian Reservation irrigation project, may be eliminated. When the project was first inaugurated it appears that they took in some land that probably should not have been taken in at that time. At least, it develops that the lands should not be in it now. They have become waterlogged. They cannot be irrigated, and in order to clear the record we ask to have these eliminated.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The eliminated land is not possible of irrigation?

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. That is true.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This will forego a debt of \$14,512.63, and it seems to me that this legislation should be taken up in the House in the regular way and should not be brought in here at this time.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Let me tell the gentleman what this does. Those lands cannot pay.

Mr. RICH. But it is a cancellation of that debt against this property. The Government loses and the taxpayer pays.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. No; it is not a debt. It is what would be a debt if we left it like this, but they cannot take advantage of the irrigation. This is land that cannot be irrigated.

Mr. RICH. I do not think that S. 2829 and S. 2830 should be brought up at this time, and I shall have to object.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman reserve that objection?

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withdraw that objection?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I will withhold the reservation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I remind the gentleman of this fact, that under the law passed in 1936 the Secretary of the Interior was given the power and the right to cancel indebtedness of that character, where he thought it should be done, and his cancellation has already taken place. The purpose of this bill is simply to approve what the Secretary has already done, and it was found before the Secretary canceled the account that it was not feasible to irrigate this portion of the land.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. The Congress enacted a law that gave the Secretary the right to do this.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes. That is already on the statute books.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. And this confirms the action that he has already taken under the law?

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is all this does.

Mr. RICH. There was legislation brought in here several years ago on these irrigation projects and you forgave the debts of people who were willing to pay, but because some people paid their irrigation claims or the amounts assessed against them, others, because they said they did not benefit from it, were forgiven, and then the other fellows did not pay them, and after a while the Congress forgave them all. The taxpayers must pay the bill. We are not going to do that any more, if I can help it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield for just a moment?

Mr. RICH. Certainly, to my colleague from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The objection that the gentleman is now lodging against the present bill should have been against the act of 1906, when the Congress gave the Secretary of the Interior this power to cancel. The Secretary of the Interior has already exercised the power given him by the act of 1906. This is simply to approve action taken by the Secretary of the Interior under a law previously enacted by the Congress.

Mr. RICH. I appreciate that, but we have granted too many powers. We have granted powers to the President; we have granted powers to the Secretary of the Interior; we have granted too much power, to all of them. However, I did not vote for it, and you ought to get it back into the hands of the Congress where it belongs. It is about time we adjourn, Mr. Speaker, and I object.

OROVILLE-TONASKET IRRIGATION DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill S. 2830, to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to this bill, too.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania withhold his objection?

Mr. RICH. This bill, S. 2830, is just like S. 2839.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. The gentleman is right.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. RICH. Yes. I withhold it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. In addition, however, it contains something very meritorious. This land is found not feasible for irrigation purposes. You are simply refusing to confirm something which the

Secretary has already done with reference to canceling this debt against these lands.

Mr. RICH. When I read both these bills one is the same as the other, except that in this last bill it eliminates a total of \$28,045.31.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. The gentleman is just looking at the figures in what he says will be eliminated, but that money will never be paid. That land cannot pay it. It is water-logged land and never should have been included in the project.

Mr. RICH. This bill reads:

The cancellation of \$11,963.76 of unpaid construction and operation charges.

Why did the Government do that construction work if the land had no value? Poor business in the Interior Department. Then further it says:

The conditional cancellation of \$28,045.31 of additional unpaid construction and operation charges to become effective upon the repayment, or upon the execution of contracts with individual landowners providing for the repayment in full of the adjusted balance of \$18,537.37 of unpaid like charges.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. This money will never be paid because the land is not subject to irrigation. It is not feasible to irrigate it, so there is no use holding this up.

Mr. RICH. I do not want to do the wrong thing, but I do not want the wrong kind of legislation to go through here now or at any time. That is my purpose.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. This action has already been taken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to law passed by the Congress heretofore. Now, will this Congress approve what he has already done, because it will not be collected, anyway? The land is not fit for irrigation.

Mr. RICH. Is there some possible way when they start these irrigation projects of knowing what they are doing before they go ahead, so that they do not create this debt?

Mr. O'CONNOR. This irrigation was started many years ago under Republican rule.

Mr. RICH. Well, if they made a mistake we want to stop it and stop it now. I do not care who made it. We do not want these mistakes of Government bureaus.

Mr. BURDICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. BURDICK. If these lands under consideration are used at all they will have to pay the irrigation charges. The land is not subject to irrigation. The mistake was made years ago and it never should have been embraced in the project. If you do not pass this legislation the land cannot be used for any purpose. If you do pass the legislation it can be used for grazing purposes, and some benefit will be received from the land. However, if you make them pay these charges, the land will be vacant.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman. Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am sure the gentleman is right when he says he does not want to do the wrong thing.

Does the gentleman feel that these farmers should pay for a benefit that they cannot receive?

Mr. RICH. Evidently the farmers who now own it or who owned it at the time they started irrigating it wanted it to be irrigated, or the Department of the Interior would not have gone in there.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Not necessarily, because a district could embrace an entire area of land without the individual consent of every landowner in it.

These districts are created and these people are put in a district often without their consent. If the land cannot be irrigated why should they be saddled forever with a debt they cannot pay, for a service they are not receiving?

Mr. RICH. Do not these people have some moral obligation to repay the Government for coming in at their request and irrigating the land?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is not the situation. This is a case where land was embraced that was not suitable for irrigation. Then again the people might have been opposed to irrigation to start with.

Mr. RICH. Then that is the fault of our legislation. If we allow them to take in land that cannot be irrigated that is the fault of Congress, and Congress itself should be condemned. I condemn such poor business.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That may be, but the penalty should not rest on these people.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. The gentleman is absolutely right, and that is what we are trying to do now. These lands should never have been included.

Mr. RICH. Will it be possible in future legislation to require that the Interior Department not embrace a lot of lands unsuitable for irrigation, that they be not allowed to spend a lot of money on those lands only to find out after the money is spent that it has been spent in vain?

Mr. Speaker, if I withdraw my objection to this bill I shall withdraw it also to the bill H. R. 2829, because they are bills for similar purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection to both bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the action of the Secretary of the Interior, by order dated May 19, 1942, taken pursuant to authority contained in the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803), in the cancellation, deferment, and adjustment of irrigation charges due the United States against nine hundred and eight and forty-seven one-hundredths acres of land formerly in individual Indian ownership within the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District, Washington, is hereby confirmed as follows: (a) The cancellation of \$11,963.76 of unpaid construction and operation charges; (b) the conditional cancellation of \$28,045.31 of additional unpaid construction and operation charges to become effective upon the repayment, or upon the execution of contracts with individual landowners providing for the repayment in full of the adjusted balance of \$18,537.37 of unpaid like charges; (c) the continuation of the first lien against each allotment of land, notwithstanding any division or partitionment of such allotment resulting in separate ownership of different

parts thereof, until the full amount due on the entire allotment has been paid and no refund or repayments shall be made to any landowner on account of any charges heretofore paid; and (d) the requiring of contracts with landowners, where necessary, covering the repayment over a period of years of their proper share of the adjusted balance of \$18,537.37 of unpaid construction and operation charges: *Provided*, That the district may pay the said amount in one payment, in which event the lien of the Government shall be assigned to the district.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District, providing for the repair and rehabilitation of certain irrigation canals, laterals, and sublaterals necessary for the delivery of water to irrigate Indian lands, the cost of such construction work not to exceed the sum of \$15,000, such contract to require the said irrigation district (1) to cancel all charges carried on its books as apportioned against the lands of the Indians up to and including the date of the contract; (2) to recognize the prior first lien of the United States for the repayment of the adjusted charges remaining against the former Indian-owned lands approved by section 1 of this act; and (3) to provide for the transfer of water rights from one tract of Indian-owned land within the said irrigation district to another, where, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, such transfer is desirable and economically advisable in the proper utilization of the Indian lands.

SEC. 3. In order to prevent the accumulation of delinquent project assessments or other charges against the former Indian-owned lands within the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to take such action as he may deem necessary to protect the adjusted sums due the Government as approved by section 1 of this act, including the foreclosure of the Government's lien.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to S. 2829. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2829) to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the action of the Secretary of the Interior taken on the 9th day of September 1942, pursuant to the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803), affecting certain lands of the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., is hereby confirmed as follows: (a) The elimination from the project of 386.01 acres of land described in the Secretary's order; (b) the cancellation of \$14,512.03, representing unpaid assessments against the land for construction, operation, maintenance, and penalties; (c) the cancellation of \$860.38 of accrued operation, maintenance, and penalties against land not eliminated from the project; (d) the credit of \$58 on future operation and maintenance assessments against the southwest quarter northeast quarter, section 7, township 10 north, range 19 east, Washington meridian; (e) the cancellation, adjust-

ment, or modification in proper cases of agreements previously executed; (f) the adjustments of project areas and the cancellations and adjustments dealt with in the Secretary's order, upon the condition, stated in the order, that the owners of the lands affected who retain any irrigable land within the Wapato project shall promptly settle any delinquent irrigation charges against the land retained in the project, either by cash payment or by the execution of contracts providing for the deferment of the amounts due.

SEC. 2. Any assessments made against the lands eliminated from the project pending the confirmation of the Secretary's order are canceled and all payments made on account of any such assessments shall be credited to the lands retained in the project by the respective owners.

SEC. 3. In order to prevent the accumulation of delinquent project assessments or other proper charges against the lands described in the said order of the Secretary of the Interior and to protect all sums due the Government by the project landowners, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to take such action as he may deem necessary, including the foreclosure of the Government's first lien for such unpaid charges created by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 154), or any other act of Congress.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., ET AL.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2810) authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has this bill been considered by the committee?

Mr. FULMER. Yes; this bill was sent down by the Comptroller General, Lindsay Warren, to the Claims Committee, with a request that it be passed. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator MAYBANK, came to the House, referred to the Committee on Claims, and reported favorably by that committee, being reported by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTINGER].

The purpose of the bill is to pay for certain lands and buildings taken over by the War Department at Fort Jackson, S. C.—lands and buildings owned by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C. The lands contained about 1,150½ acres, with buildings thereon.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. PITTINGER. This bill was favorably reported by the committee, and is supported by a favorable report from the War Department which took over this property. There is also a favorable

report from the Comptroller General. This bill was considered by the Senate committee, reported by that committee to the Senate and passed by that body. As I say, the House committee reported it favorably. The bill in its present form should be passed.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, not to protest against this bill but to ask a question of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Is there any likelihood of getting action on H. R. 7788 which was, as the gentleman recalls, a bill to rewrite the parity formula?

Mr. FULMER. No; I may state to the gentleman from South Dakota, because of the situation during the closing days of Congress, we have agreed not to take that bill up, but it will be reintroduced early in the next session of Congress when we shall have an opportunity to get a rule and have the bill properly considered. It will not come up, because it is a House bill, and there will be no opportunity for it to be passed in the few remaining hours of this session.

Mr. MUNDT. But the gentleman expects to push that bill early in the new session?

Mr. FULMER. Absolutely.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that is the bill which passed the House by unanimous consent recently?

Mr. FULMER. The gentleman is correct. The same provision is carried in the bill referred to by the gentleman from South Dakota a moment ago and will be reported again with that provision still in the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. I am hoping that the bill will be passed promptly, because many millers are going to stop milling flour as a result of the low price of wheat.

Mr. FULMER. I agree with the gentleman. I want to bring the bill up at the earliest date possible.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post No. 6 of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C., for the value of buildings and other improvements which were erected by said parties on certain portions of the Columbia cantonment lands, situated near Columbia, S. C., prior to the transfer of said lands to the United States on August 12, 1940, and to allow in full and final settlement of the claims the sum of \$10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, the sum of \$5,500 to the Young Women's Christian Association, the sum of \$6,700 to the Richland County Post No. 6 of the American Legion, and the sum of \$2,600 to C. J. Nairn. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$24,800, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of the respective claims in the amounts above indicated: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on

account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] kindly take the chair temporarily?

(Mr. MICHENER assumed the chair.)

THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 587), as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are presented to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this resolution speaks for itself and I think expresses the sentiments of every Member of the House, whether he sits on the right or left side of the aisle. These have been two stormy and difficult years and I know that every Member of the House is proud of the dignity, the fairness and the impartiality with which our genial Speaker has presided.

We are reaching the end of one of the longest, if not the longest, sessions in the history of the Congress. We are all grateful to our Speaker for the manner in which he has presided over the House and we wish him the fullest greetings of the season.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The SPEAKER. Just before the sine die adjournment the Chair will have a word to say; however, at this moment I must thank my very distinguished friend, the minority leader, for offering this resolution and to each and every one of you for having unanimously adopted it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes today at the conclusion of other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a portion of an address by a former Governor of Alabama.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SCHULTE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, for 10 years I have had the honor to represent the First District of Indiana in this House. I am nearing the close of my service. It is not improper, therefore, that I should make some observations at this time on the decade through which I have served.

When, 10 years ago, my neighbors and friends in Indiana entered my name for election to this body, I felt deeply the honor which they bestowed upon me. As they have every 2 years since then reelected me to service here that feeling of honor has grown.

No man of decent feelings can be unaffected at heart when his own people, the folks who know him and understand him best, signal him out as their servant to speak for them and to act for them in the affairs of our Nation. So it is with all of you, I know.

So, certainly, it has been with me.

There is something that I fear many of us lose sight of in the elections to which we are subjected. We come to look on votes as simply votes—as numbers of which we have more or our opponent has more.

During the successive years of my reelection I have found and have felt votes to be more than that—more than the recording of numbers, more than counters in the game of politics. They are, to me, the expression of the hearts of my friends and neighbors. As I have done well and have merited a place in their hearts, they have expressed their feelings. As I may have done ill and lost caste in their affections, they have similarly expressed their feelings.

That is the bond that extends from your constituencies to you—the bond of the heartstrings. That is the bond that you and all of us must keep in mind. It is the thing stronger than votes. It is the thing more binding than all else.

For its very existence presupposes merit on our part, merit in thinking, merit in doing, merit in feeling.

Now, I am not so modest as to think that my merit has depreciated in the last 2 years to the point where the depreciation has driven me from the hearts and from the thoughts of my people.

Rather, I find another explanation for my failure to win again this fall the suffrages which would have extended my tenure through another Congress. That explanation is one that I feel should be expounded, for it may be that by heeding it you, my colleagues, may in the future find a seed which, when properly nurtured, will prevent happening to you what has happened to me.

Exploring the reason for my defeat, I found the following explanation: That

my people still felt in their heart for me the same generous impulses which had kept me here through five elections. They liked me just as well, maybe a little more. They liked what I was doing here just as much as formerly, maybe a little more.

But after 10 years my election had become a commonplace to them. They felt that they did not need to follow the dictates of their hearts and vote for me. They said to themselves, in effect: "Oh, BILL SCHULTE will be all right. We don't need to worry about him."

And woe is me. So many of them dissembled their love in this unfortunate way that I now find myself going home to be with them.

The lesson in this to all men in public life is clear. Never take yourself for granted. Never take for granted, either, the impulses of your friends at home. Humans become accustomed to objects with which they are long familiar, even those objects which they sincerely love. Enhance and make more strong the heart bonds of your folks at home, but never assume that because you are here today you will be kept here forever. The affection of your people is great or you would not be here at all. But we must all, if we would retain our office, see that that affection is expressed.

I go home to my people at the close of this Congress, not as one beaten, not as a wanderer whipped and robbed.

I go home to my people strong in the knowledge of their affection. Confident that anyone who has represented them here for 10 years must enjoy still and forever the heartbond which binds me to them.

I go home to my people with my heart a well of gratitude for the honors they have bestowed upon me in the decade of my service. Five times they signaled me out as worthy to speak their words and do their deeds. Could there be bitterness in my heart that once they chose another?

Mr. Speaker, I turn from my beloved folks at home to address myself briefly to those with whom I have served in this representative assembly. By your kindness toward me, by your consideration, by the patience with which you have listened to me, by the aid you have given me, by the friendship which you have bestowed upon me, you have won a place in my heart second only to that held by the people who sent me here.

Mr. Speaker, there are those in this country who profess to find that the legislative branch of our Government is not performing the functions ascribed to it by our Constitution. There are those who believe that we have abdicated our responsibilities. There are those who believe that Congress has descended from the pedestal upon which it was placed by those great men of the past who served here.

It seems to me that these people, however sincere they may be, are speaking from a lack of knowledge of the record of the Congress in recent years or possibly from a failure to link that record up with the run of events.

Congress needs no defense from me or from any man on this floor.

The record of Congress through the trying years when our Nation suffered through the greatest economic debacle in our history and through the first year of our participation of the greatest war of all history stands clear as a record of achievement, of service, of ability, and of strength.

Through the legislation enacted on this floor the Government went to the service of its people when the people needed it. We set out through our enactments to rescue the great body of our citizens from the depths into which they had fallen. We accomplished that great mission.

We made government a servant, not the master of those who create it. And the servant served well.

Possibly it is the very fact of that worth-while service, that bringing of government into intimacy with its people, that brought upon Congress the criticism which in recent months reached the point of vituperation. For as government reached into the lives of our people for service to them it ceased to be the cold and awesome thing that it had been for scores of years. It became an active, working, striving force in the lives of all. The people came to know the possibilities of their government. They came to know it well and thoroughly.

Mr. Speaker, to my mind it is better to have the people know and understand a warm-hearted government than to have them stand in awe of a cold, heartless, and serveless government. Consequently the criticism which has been voiced does not terrify me. It rather encourages me. For I look upon it as a communing of the people with their servants. Out of that can come only improvement in our Government and greater responsiveness on the part of Government officials to the wishes, the will, of our people.

By the adoption of far-seeing policies, by the enactment of progressive and humane legislation, the Congress, in cooperation with the executive and judicial branches of the Government, had achieved the goal of ridding the Nation of the depression when, by a slinking and vicious attack, we were plunged into the horrors of war.

Just 1 year ago we reeled under the stabbings of unprincipled and ruthless aggressors. A nation less sturdy, less reliant, less deeply founded in the stability of a healthy national life might well have succumbed as so many nations have in recent years.

But after a year of war what do we find? We find our valiant men fighting and attacking our enemies on a score of fronts. We find our men and our women at home devotedly striving to back up the men on the front. We find our people in all walks of living serving and giving and doing that their country may emerge victorious from the chaos into which selfishness and the machinations of megalomaniacs have plunged the entire world.

Nations do not recover with the resilience with which our country has reversed the field of war unless their

government is able and is truly representative of the will of the people.

Nations do not wage successful wars if their government, or any of its component parts, is weak or derelict in its duty.

The great, the whole answer to those who decry Congress is found in the war legislation record of this body. Before the war loomed our legislative enactments laid the groundwork upon which the present military and civil activities of our Nation are builded.

Out of those enactments comes now the hope not only of our own country but of the world.

May I not then be pardoned for the pride with which I go back to my home and to my home folks. I go to them with head erect and heart whole, for, as their representative I have had a part, however small, in the peacetime and wartime record of this great body.

I had that part as the gift from the hearts of my people. I trust that I merited that gift.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take just a minute to say that while I have been listening to deserved tributes paid to Members voluntarily retiring, I have also been thinking of others, friends of mine with whom I have served, who for one reason and another will not be here next session.

I shall not be able to get to Vermont to observe the holidays, but, Mr. Speaker, "I am longing to be up North."

I am dreaming of a white Christmas
Just like the ones I used to know.
Where the treetops glisten
And children listen
To sleigh bells ringing in the snow.
I am dreaming of that white Christmas
With every Christmas card I write.

And to all of you I say:

May your days be merry and bright,
And may all your Christmases be white.

HON. WALTER M. PIERCE, HON. HARRY B. COFFEE, HON. FRANK E. HOOK, AND DELEGATE SAMUEL W. KING

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time for the purpose of speaking briefly concerning four distinguished Members of Congress, who have served faithfully in the Congress as well as on the Committee on Agriculture, of which I am chairman.

I refer to the lovable and distinguished gentleman commonly called Governor, the gentleman from Oregon, Hon. WALTER M. PIERCE, whose at-

tendance on committee work as well as on the floor of the House, and whose interest in the welfare of his people and his country have not been excelled, during all the years of his service, by any Member in the House; the gentleman from Nebraska, Hon. HARRY B. COFFEE, from a great agricultural State, with its wide fields and thousands of cattle roving thereon; the gentleman from Michigan, Hon. FRANK E. HOOK, from the State noted for its beautiful lakes and forests; and the gentleman from Hawaii, Delegate SAMUEL W. KING, who has represented the beautiful and musical Hawaii.

To each of these good friends I want to say:

I am today sending you your name plate, which has shown for a number of years the prominent position held by you on this great committee. I am hoping that you will accept same as a souvenir and that it may remind you not only of our deep friendship but the many hours of hard labor that we have spent together on this committee in the interests of the farmers of this country.

I am sure that the days and perhaps the hours will not be many before you will be leaving for your home, far removed from my Southland. However, I want each of you to know that as the months and the years go by in our continued efforts in connection with our committee work, as well as in the Congress, especially at this time when we need more than ever men of experience and ability in that we are engaged in one of the greatest struggles ever in the history of the world, that we will miss you and that we will be thinking of you.

I want to extend to each of you an invitation to visit me down in Dixie, where the days are longer and the sun shines brighter than in any other section of the world. May I wish for you and yours the very best of everything and God's richest blessing.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOWELL] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter addressed to him by the Governor of Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include the high spots of an address made by Lt. Col. Paul H. McMurray before the Federal Bar Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Grand Rapids Herald in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN]?

There was no objection.

MAILING LISTS FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on December 8 I introduced a bill (H. R. 7846) to require departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government to reduce the number of names on mailing lists for Government publications. I intend to introduce this bill in the Seventy-eighth Congress, and I trust the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will see fit to report it to the House early in the next session.

Early this month we all received a letter from George E. McMillan, Assistant Chief, News Bureau, Office of War Information, requesting that we advise him if we desired to receive Victory magazine, and if he did not hear from us our names would be taken off the mailing list.

While his letter was dated November 24 it was not delivered to me until December 4 and on that date I wrote Mr. McMillan giving him authority to remove my name from the mailing list for Victory magazine immediately.

In view of his written request it would seem that his objective would have been complied with in my case when he received my letter, but such is not the fact because the issues of the magazine continue to come to me regularly since I wrote him.

My letter to Mr. McMillan certainly was not a gesture. What about his letter to me?

I have received a great many letters from my constituents complaining about the unsolicited receipt by them of various and sundry Government reports of no interest or value to them.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial on inflation in the Ruhr.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record in connection with the O. P. A. and to include a letter from a constituent in connection therewith.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record in connection with the work that is being done by the American lumbermen in our World War effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a magazine article by Lt. Richard L. Neuberger.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

(Mr. POWERS and Mr. LUDLOW asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. NAREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. NAREY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the House of Representatives for the extreme courtesy and kindness shown me during my brief tenure. Having become a Member of this distinguished body at a time when controversial legislation was concluded and only consent legislation considered has made it possible for me to assume the roll of an interested observer.

The experience of the last 4 weeks has been most profitable. It has re-inspired my faith in Congress and its Members. As I return to the rank of constituent it will be my mission and purpose, so far as ability and opportunity afford, to convey to the people of my district the sincere and honest desire and effort on the part of the Members of Congress to legislate beneficially and defend the American people in their right to enjoy the blessings of representative government.

To be suddenly transplanted from the God-given acres of Iowa to the Capital City of Washington with its beautiful architecture, cosmopolitan atmosphere, and governmental activities is an Arabian Night experience; to become a Member of Congress during a war session when millions of liberty-loving people look toward Washington as the last bulwark of democracy is indeed an honor for which I shall always remain truly grateful.

Having for several weeks observed the proceedings of the Seventy-seventh session of Congress during its twilight period a few casual observations might not be amiss. They are made without claim of originality.

After pledging support to the Constitution of the United States and retiring to a seat in this Chamber, I was somewhat surprised at the confusion and chaos that seemed to immediately envelop the assembly. Proceedings were contrary to my conception of orderly parliamentary procedure, and frankly I began to wonder if the peace and tranquility suggested in the Preamble of the Constitution I had so recently pledged to support had been completely lost. I concluded however, that those virtues had probably become so streamlined dur-

ing the New Deal era they could no longer be recognized. Even the frequent resounding echo of the Speaker's gavel was only momentarily effective and it was difficult to understand how serious legislation could be accomplished midst such confusion. After experiencing a few sessions as a Member I began to comprehend and understand the proceedings and discovered in spite of seeming disorder and chaos legislative business was in fact being transacted and much good accomplished, that multiplicity of pending legislation was largely accountable for a somewhat bewildering procedure. It is easy to understand how a Member soon becomes accustomed to the proceedings with its accompanying confusion. It must, however, be definitely bewildering and disillusioning to the daily visitors in the Capitol who call for a few moments to observe their Congress in session.

During my brief tenure I have listened with a great deal of interest to many colorful speeches by Members of this House. Adjectives and superlatives are at times all enveloping; eloquence, logic, and understanding seem to be a common asset.

It is encouraging to know that the Members of Congress realize the importance and tremendous task confronting them and are likewise aware of the many dangers that beset the American way of life. Never within the history of this Nation has there been a Congress charged with greater responsibility and the solution of more trying problems than confronts the Seventy-eighth Congress convening January 6. As an observer I am convinced that the Members will measure up in ability, courage, and faith required for a successful analysis and solution of these many problems.

During the last decade many innovations and theories of government have been suggested and, in my opinion, too many injected into our administrative affairs. Many of them, although well intended, challenge representative form of government. Bureaus, agencies, commissions have been vested with authority under the pretense of war necessity. Rationing, regimentation now direct the activities and affairs of every man, woman, and child. Conceding such a program is necessary, it still remains a fact that bureaucracy is not our form of government, and such agencies created as temporary measures should always retain their temporary character. It is my observation that one of the greatest tasks confronting subsequent sessions of Congress is to see that these foreign encroachments, established as necessities of war, do not become so firmly interwoven in our national fabric as to be indispensable when peace is declared.

Many Members of the House within the last few weeks have declared their faith in the Constitution and openly avowed it to be their purpose while a Member of this assembly to protect the people of this country in their rights afforded by that sacred document. During the trying times ahead, it will

take courage, faith, and a disregard for political consequences to successfully fulfill this pledge.

The multiplicity of bureaus and agencies, with their overlapping authority and mandatory orders, the seeming surplus of Government employees, the staggering indebtedness, the globular war in which we are engaged make every problem complicated and multiplies the duties and responsibilities of the Members of Congress.

Constituents wherever located look to the Members of Congress to protect them in their rights. Congress made the bureaus and agencies possible. Therefore, constituents have a right to hold Congress responsible for the exercise of the authority vested in these various agencies. Regard for congressional wish and authority by these various agencies should be voluntary. It can be compelled through appropriate legislation, if necessary.

The various agencies created for war purposes owe their existence to the acts of Congress. They have a colossal task and no doubt are attempting to administer efficiently and without interference. No matter how honest their motive or desire in this respect, they should not ignore the wishes and suggestions of the Members of Congress, who, in the last analysis, are responsible to the American people. I have no doubt but in the not far distant future a more cooperative feeling between the Members of Congress and the heads of these various agencies will be discovered as the most potent factor for efficiency.

The undertaking of our Government and its various departments is so colossal, mistakes are inevitable. The demand for the best ability of our Nation, regardless of party or politics, is mandatory.

The creation of new agencies accompanied by a reshuffle of the same faces and names will hardly meet the demand of the hour. There are men and women of exceptional ability in both major political parties who could be given an opportunity to serve.

The masses of the American people are most patriotic. They love their Government and are willing to sacrifice anything and everything in its defense. In Iowa, a strictly rural area, people are working long and extra hours from early morning until late at night contributing their share in food and production. They have given their time, labor, money, and men in all the war effort. Iowa is proud of its record in this war. The citizens of Iowa will continue in their willingness to work and sacrifice as long as they can have faith in the administration of governmental affairs. They have a right to demand and expect that the best brains in America be drafted in the administration and conduct of our national affairs during this trying period, regardless of political alliance. They are more interested in winning the war than in the political success of any party or person in the general election of 1944.

Political appointments to high office in national affairs intended only as gestures will not long deceive or satisfy. The

American people want executives and administrators of ability. There are many such waiting on the sideline able and anxious to do their part, awaiting only the signal from the coach.

It has been a pleasure and a revelation to observe these last few weeks that Members on both sides of the aisle are in accord with the sentiments herein expressed. Representative form of government is truly on trial. Members of Congress are aware of the fact. Millions of boys are on the battle fronts of the world sacrificing their lives in defense of democracy. The loss of political ambition and influence, the loss of a seat in Congress is small in comparison with the sacrifice being made by these millions defending the flag on foreign soil. In the war sessions of Congress, Members with courage and faith to speak and vote their convictions may have to sacrifice all political ambition as a result. The task lying before you is by no means easy, but your opportunity to serve with courage and faithfulness will never be greater. Only by so doing will the blessings of good government continue, and every Christmas be white, and lights go on again all over the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address I propose to deliver on Friday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

HON. OSCAR YOUNGDAHL, A FAITHFUL AND AGGRESSIVE PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak the sentiments of all Members of the House of Representatives, when I say that we regret that our colleague from Minnesota, Hon. OSCAR YOUNGDAHL, will not be a Member of the Seventy-eighth Congress. His 4 years of outstanding service as a Representative from the great city of Minneapolis, has won him the respect of all Members of this body. His effective work on the floor and in committee, as well as his diligent application in the handling of the many complex details from his district, marked Representative YOUNGDAHL as one of the leaders in the House of Representatives during his two terms. While the uncertainties of public life often interrupt careers, we know that Friend YOUNGDAHL has the respect and confidence of a host of friends in Minnesota, and we wish him well in whatever he may undertake in the future.

The Honorable OSCAR YOUNGDAHL, Member of Congress from the Fifth District of Minnesota for the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions, has rendered valuable service, not only to the

great industrial district he so ably represented, but to the entire Nation.

During the last 4 critical years, Congress has been in session almost continuously. Crisis has followed crisis in the affairs of this Nation and the world. The range of government and the problems of legislation have been extended and multiplied enormously. As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mr. YOUNGDAHL has had an important part in shaping all national policies on transport and communication. By virtue of this experience he has attained a position of increasing influence and effectiveness as the spokesman and champion of his district in national councils at Washington.

Through all the turmoil and cross-currents of these difficult times, Mr. YOUNGDAHL has adhered unflinchingly to the deeper fundamentals of true-blue Americanism. His militant patriotism is summarized well in his vigorous fight against scrapping free institutions for those of totalitarianism and dictatorship. He believes in the American system of government, the American ideals, and the American way of life. He has always been out in the forefront fighting for the rights of labor, agriculture, and small business, the representatives of the great American middle class, and the backbone of American democracy.

He has rendered outstanding service to the people of his district, handling many of the complicated details and numerous problems confronting them, which have required his attention in Washington. No personal problem on the part of his constituents was too small for him to give his personal service.

He was a champion for the veteran and he has won the deep gratitude of veterans and their dependents for his splendid cooperation to obtain fair treatment at all times through legislation.

He was bitterly opposed to any waste and extravagance in government and consistently fought for the removal of unnecessary regulation and regimentation of private industry.

I think the country owes a debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. YOUNGDAHL] for initiating the legislation which has resulted in the use of hundreds of millions of private credit in the war effort. Had it not been for his research and activity in this respect, the taxpayers of the country would have been burdened with billions of dollars of contingent liability through loans by the R. F. C. or other Government agencies. It was his foresight in introducing a bill to authorize the use of private credit which resulted in the enactment of H. R. 10464, the Youngdahl law, and to him should go all the credit for removing from the statutes any prohibition against the pledging of Government contracts as security for loans to banks.

As a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, he was faithful, conscientious, and very helpful. He has shown in the consideration of the intricate problems arising in connection with the great industries over which the committee has jurisdiction a keen legal

mind and a knowledge of business. No one, not a lawyer and with business experience, could have rendered a comparable service to that of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. YOUNGDAHL].

As a member of the Minnesota delegation, it was my happy privilege to be closely associated with him in the line of duty. He is honored, respected, and held in high esteem by all of his colleagues, Republican and Democratic Members alike. He will not serve in the Seventy-eighth Congress, but his service in all respects incident to the war effort and our domestic economy will be of lasting benefit and should be deeply appreciated by every citizen of the country, and particularly the people of the Fifth District of Minnesota, which he has had the honor to represent.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. As a colleague of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. YOUNGDAHL], as well as of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN], I wish to endorse everything the latter has said in this splendid tribute to the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman YOUNGDAHL.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join with my colleagues Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PITTENGER, in paying tribute to the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman YOUNGDAHL.

If there was ever a man who was always working in behalf of the people of the congressional district he represented, that man was the gentleman from Minnesota, OSCAR YOUNGDAHL. Time after time I have often seen him on trips to various Government agencies trying to help his constituents with the many problems they referred to him in Washington.

Anyone can examine the record of the Members of Congress for the past 4 years and see for himself there the consistent manner in which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. YOUNGDAHL] opposed the expenditure of any money that was not absolutely essential. Yet he likewise consistently supported all appropriations for our own national defense, believing that a nation well prepared is always the best assurance of peace in years to come.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that a man of the capabilities of the gentleman from Minnesota, OSCAR YOUNGDAHL, was not returned to Congress to continue his fine work for his State and Nation. First and foremost an American, Mr. YOUNGDAHL will see in the future the vindication of his actions on important measures before Congress the past 4 years. He need not apologize for any of his votes. He has the right to be proud of his work here in Washington and his work for his district, State, and Nation.

ENCOURAGING DISCOVERY OF OIL AND GAS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2239) to encourage the discovery of oil and gas

on the public domain during the continuance of the present war. I may say that this is the bill the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] objected to, but he has withdrawn his objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is it all right with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], who objected to the consideration of the bill, that it be taken up at this time?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. It is. I talked to the gentleman from Pennsylvania and he agreed to withdraw his objection.

Mr. MICHENER. The bill was thoroughly discussed when it was called up a few minutes ago. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That until the cessation of hostilities in the present war with Germany and Japan all oil or gas leases issued pursuant to the provisions of section 17 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 226), when the lands to be leased are not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, shall provide that during the first 10 years of such lease the royalty thereunder shall be 12½ percent in amount or value of the production, in lieu of the royalty prescribed by such section 17.

Sec. 2. Upon application filed before such wars are so concluded by any lessee who on the date of enactment of this act holds a lease heretofore issued pursuant to such section 17 of lands not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue a new lease to such lessee in lieu of the lease then held by him. Such new lease shall provide that during the first 10 years after the issuance thereof the royalty thereunder shall be 12½ percent in amount or value of the production in lieu of the royalty prescribed by such section 17.

Sec. 3. Until the cessation of hostilities in the present war with Germany and Japan the Secretary of the Interior may, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to do so in order to promote the discovery of oil or gas on the public domain, provide by regulation under leases heretofore or hereafter issued to unappropriated deposits of oil or gas for the payment for a period of 10 years of a royalty not to exceed 7½ percent in amount or value of the production from tracts not to exceed 40 acres in area upon which discovery wells may hereafter be drilled.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, beginning in line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That during the period of the national emergency proclaimed by the President May 27, 1941 (Proclamation No. 2487), upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that a new oil or gas field or deposit has been discovered by virtue of a well or wells drilled within the boundaries of any lease issued pursuant to the provisions of the act, approved February 25, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 30, secs. 181-263), the royalty obligation of the lessee who drills such well or

wells to the United States as to such new deposit shall be limited for a period of 10 years following the date of such discovery to a flat rate of 12½ percent in amount or value of all oil or gas produced from the lease."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all of the enacting clause and insert: "That the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams, acquire lands by purchase, condemnation, or donation, but not in excess of 10 acres for any one stream-gaging station. For the same purpose the Secretary may obtain easements, licenses, rights-of-way, and leases limited to run for such a period of time or term of years as may be required for the effective performance of the function of gaging streams: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing in this act shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4 of the Senate amendment, after "by", strike out "purchase, condemnation, or donation," and insert in lieu thereof "donation or when funds have been appropriated by Congress by purchase or condemnation."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is this the bill to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] objected?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. This is the bill to which the gentleman from New York objected and to which he suggested an amendment. I have his amendment here and have included it in my motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from New York has no objection provided the amendment is accepted?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter I wrote to the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address I delivered recently.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WHAT HAPPENED AT PEARL HARBOR?

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. All of us according to our lights before the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred were against actual foreign war involvement. After that attack we commenced to ask questions. How did it happen and why? I am including in the RECORD three paragraphs of an article which I quoted in a radio address I delivered last Saturday in my own local community. That article was written by Lt. Clarence E. Dickinson, of the United States Navy, and appeared under date of October 10, 1942, in the Saturday Evening Post. He stated he was in charge of delivering certain air bombers to Wake Island. I quote his words:

On this cruise we had sailed from Pearl Harbor on November 28 under absolute war orders. Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., the commander of the aircraft battle force, had given instructions that the secrecy of our mission was to be protected at all costs. We were to shoot down anything we saw in the sky and bomb anything we saw on the sea. In that way there could be no leak to the Japs.

In the light of that information there ought to be a thorough investigation. If the statement is not true Lieutenant Dickinson ought to be court-martialed and the Saturday Evening Post suppressed for publishing the article. If it is true, then we were at war 10 days before the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. The question Why were not our forces on the alert on December 7, 1941?—must be answered. We owe it to our 3,000 dead, murdered by the Japs at Pearl Harbor. We owe it to their loved ones who mourn their loss, and we owe it to the entire American public who are fighting and paying for the war, to investigate the entire subject matter in the light of Lieutenant Dickinson's disclosure. It is bad enough to reflect that our fine Americans who were killed at

Pearl Harbor were killed with the American scrap iron we sold to Japan. It is equally damnable to reflect that the loss of American lives and property could have been caused by orders or the neglect of someone higher up. This Congress adjourns this date. I will not be in the new Congress otherwise I would sponsor such an investigation. Some of you fine Americans I know will undertake the task.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, some of the very finest Members that I have known in this House will not be with us at the next session. It is impossible in 1 minute for me to speak about all of them. I have asked this brief time in order to say something about one Member who will not be here in the next session. I feel impelled to speak of him, of the quiet, earnest dignity of his work, of his qualities of manhood, his devotion to the welfare of his Nation. I am certain that all of us will miss very much the services and association of the Honorable ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, of Illinois. He has, in my judgment, been an excellent and most effective Representative and more important even than that—a fine man.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask also permission to include in my remarks an editorial about Congressman GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I suppose that there is no one thing that we admire in the House so much as we do courage. Hugh Walpole has said:

It is not life that matters, but the courage we bring into it.

Certainly the Honorable GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, who decided not to run for Congress again, lived up to that adage—it is not life that matters, but the courage that we bring into it, whether it was on the Italian front during the World War, whether in shooting lions in Africa, or showing great courage in espousing unpopular causes in the Congress, or voting against extremely popular appropriations. Certainly no one has ever been in the Congress of the United States who had more courage than did GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

Highly trained in government, a great student of national and international affairs, a student of economics, he brought to the House always an informative point of view. He traveled extensively in every country of the world and probably is better known internationally than is any other Member of Congress. In spite of that he never has lost his intense love for America. Intellectually honest and, when convinced he was right, he was willing to fight alone if need be, for his convictions. His nay was nay, and his yea was yea. He never straddled, and the Congress always knew just where he stood on every question.

He was adored by the persons in his district for his dependable qualities and for his great kindness and generosity. His district was extremely proud of his high attainments and appreciated his sterling qualities and his modesty. Many who did not share his views upon different questions deeply regret his leaving the Congress. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] likes people and is equally at home with the great minds of the nations of the world as he is with the humblest man or woman.

The Congress has lost a genial, able Member, and his district has lost the services of a great friend and benefactor.

The following is an article from the Boston Traveler of November 16, 1936:

TINKHAM MIRACLE MAN OF AMERICAN POLITICS

(By Allen Martin)

New Democratic faces will be in the national House when it convenes, but Republican Congressman GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, miracle man of American politics, will have the seat he has occupied since 1914.

ELECTED CONTINUOUSLY

The anomaly of a Back Bay blueblood being elected continuously from the Democratic stronghold of the all-Boston Tenth Congressional District was repeated with smashing emphasis in the November 3 election. Following his practice of 15 years, the short, stocky TINKHAM did not make a campaign speech. But he polled a larger plurality than President Roosevelt and scored the greatest triumph of his colorful career.

While his Democratic opponent, State Senator William F. Madden, an able party leader, was battling for TINKHAM'S seat, the bald, bewhiskered world traveler, big-game hunter, and friend and companion of foreign

dignitaries was visiting London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Belgrade, Bucharest, and the scene where he fired the first American shot against the Austrians in the World War.

But when the ballots were tabulated, TINKHAM's vote exceeded that of President Roosevelt by 4,357 and was 13,000 greater than any he had received during the past 22 years.

In his almost dingy office in Barristers' Hall, facing the ancient Suffolk County Courthouse, soon to be replaced by a new Work Projects Administration building, TINKHAM was asked how he did it.

"Well," he answered, closing his eyes tightly and screwing his features into a delighted grimace, "it's like this. I once read of a candidate-at-large in Missouri. There were 199 precincts in his district. He carried on an active campaign. He spoke in 198 of the precincts and missed only 1. When the votes were counted, he found he had lost the 198 precincts and carried the one hundred and ninety-ninth overwhelmingly. I thought I'd imitate him. The absent treatment, you know."

DOOR ALWAYS OPEN

Political observers, however, take this explanation in the same spirit it is given. The door of his office is "always open." And not even the most dilapidated of his constituents should be awed by the place. His staff in Washington and Boston receive thousands of letters from residents of his district, and he usually "goes through" for them. If he can do nothing, he answers immediately and explains why.

TINKHAM has enlivened Washington political news many times.

The late Wayne B. Wheeler once termed him the "most dangerous antagonist of prohibition in America." After TINKHAM debated Wheeler at Springfield, a bootlegger in the audience was so impressed with his arguments that he tried to get TINKHAM as a customer.

TINKHAM's recent brush with Director Rexford G. Tugwell of the Rural Resettlement Administration brought chuckles throughout the country.

Years ago, TINKHAM with Yankee astuteness, reached an agreement with a hotel to allow him to retain a ground-floor apartment opposite the Department of Justice as long as he remained in Washington.

The Rural Resettlement Administration took over the building but TINKHAM refused to budge.

"Plymouth Rock doesn't move," he said.

TUGWELL LOSES ARGUMENT

TINKHAM won, and Tugwell and his aides have to go upstairs over TINKHAM's apartment to their offices.

TINKHAM, who prepared at Harvard "to be a professor and writer of history," has a New England ancestry that can be matched probably only by the native Indians of this section.

Now 66, TINKHAM still rides horseback daily in Washington.

"Riding, reading, and traveling are about the only hobbies I have left," TINKHAM explained with a twinkle in his eye, perhaps recalling his many adventures during his two trips around the world and 25 European jaunts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry. I have a 10-minute speech I desire to deliver. When may I expect to have such an opportunity?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There are 2 hours and 15 minutes of special orders already made for this afternoon.

Mr. DISNEY. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in three instances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, on December 14 last I inserted in the Appendix an article with reference to Henry Clay. I omitted from that article certain paragraphs which I ask unanimous consent to place in the permanent RECORD and that this temporary Journal be corrected to that extent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It might be appropriate for the Chair to remind the Members of the House that on the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack], the majority leader, made on yesterday, all Members will have the next 5 calendar days within which to revise and extend their own remarks on as many subjects as they desire and to include any necessary quotations in those extensions.

THE PART OF AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD WAR

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a radio address.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders today I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HON. DAVID D. TERRY AND HON. CLYDE T. ELLIS

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Arkansas delegation, I want

publicly to express our joint appreciation for the splendid service and cooperation that we junior members have received from our present dean, the gentleman from Arkansas, Hon. DAVID D. TERRY, of Little Rock, who is retiring.

When we came to Congress he acted as our father. He has rendered every favor possible to us. I know that I express the sentiments of his constituency and you when I say that he is a great man, a great statesman. His district has been well represented. We hate to see him leave.

I also would like to say that this marks the last day of the tenure of office of Hon. CLYDE T. ELLIS, also of Arkansas. He has rendered great service in this body. Those of us who remain appreciate the fine spirit in which he has cooperated. His district has been very efficiently represented.

I know I express the sentiments of all of you when I say that we are sorry to see these great men leave us. They are both, of course, leaving the House of their own accord. They did not offer for reelection.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a genuine pleasure to have raised my voice in tribute to these two distinguished gentlemen from Arkansas. They are statesmen, men of true character, great integrity, high and lofty ideals, men of outstanding ability. They have served efficiently and devotedly during America's greatest crisis. They have discharged their responsibilities as true American statesmen. They may rest assured, however, though they are leaving, their pleasing personalities, impressions of character, their influences shall always linger with us.

HON. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the membership of the House generally will very much regret that in the next session of the Congress we will not have with us the much-revered statesman, Hon. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, of Massachusetts. He was a member of the same committee of which I am a member, and although we differed quite radically in our viewpoints as to how the international affairs of the world should be handled in this particular critical period, nevertheless the gentleman from Massachusetts at all times displayed a very keen and acute knowledge of international matters. He was sincere in his viewpoint. He was very courageous in expressing it at all times. He showed the utmost courtesy, and generally speaking he had the complete and sincere respect of every member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

I wish him many, many years of happiness and contentment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MEYER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a summary of an address delivered by Hon. F. Murray Benson, city

solicitor of Baltimore, and also several newspaper clippings, including an editorial from the Baltimore Sun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include two letters in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HON. GEORGE W. NORRIS

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that we note the retiring from the other end of the Capitol of one of the greatest friends the common people of America ever had. I refer to my distinguished friend and co-worker for public power, Senator GEORGE W. NORRIS, of Nebraska.

Many years ago he stood upon the banks of the Tennessee River and with a prophet's keen and penetrating glance he saw upon the distant peaks of far years a new day for the power consumers of America.

I labored with him as coauthor of the bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, and also in promoting rural electrification, the greatest blessing this Government has ever provided for the farming people of this Nation.

Not only that, but we are saving our water power for the people of this Nation. This is not Government interfering in private affairs. The power business is a public business, electricity is now a necessity of our modern life, it must be handled by a monopoly. It is generated by water power that already belongs to the Government; it is, therefore, a public business and it will be carried on until every human being in America enjoys the abundant use of electricity at the lowest possible rates.

[Here the gavel fell.]

HON. WILLIAM J. BULOW

Mr. MUNDT. I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point in a 1 minute tribute to Senator BULOW, of South Dakota, who is retiring today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, when the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die today, it will bring to a close the public career of one of South Dakota's most distinguished and highly respected citizens, Senator WILLIAM J. BULOW, who retires to private life after completing 12 years of conspicuous service in the United States Senate.

While Senator BULOW is a Democrat and I am a Republican, I cannot refrain from speaking a few words of tribute to him today as he sits as a Member of the body over at the other end of the Capitol for the last time. We differed many times on political issues and frequently

supported opposing candidates for public office, but, whether as a political adversary or as a personal friend, no man could know "BILL" BULOW as he is known to thousands of South Dakotans without admiring his integrity of character and his impelling sincerity of purpose. It can never be said of Senator BULOW that he placed political expediency ahead of public duty or substituted party loyalty for patriotism. Senator BULOW is first of all an American and as an American he approached all legislative decisions with the firm resolve to serve his country first and best. Those who sought to apply political pressure to sway the judgment of this distinguished South Dakotan found themselves engaging in a futile effort; always with kindness, but with unfailing firmness, Mr. BULOW declined to "play the game" when, in his opinion, following party leadership meant hampering American citizenship.

Senator BULOW never lost a general election in South Dakota where men and women of all parties and of no party affiliation were given an opportunity to pass upon his statesmanship and his candidacy. Twice elected Governor of South Dakota as a Democrat when the State was overwhelmingly Republican, he further astounded political observers by twice being elected to the United States Senate in elections wherein many Republicans left their party to vote for BULOW the man because they knew that in so doing they were endorsing a personal record of integrity and not a party label or a party election. Thus, in four successive general elections Mr. BULOW campaigned as a Democrat and won victories in a Republican State, which today mark him as the most successful Democratic candidate that the State of South Dakota has had in all its history. Last spring he was defeated in the Democratic primaries in a closed contest in which only registered Democrats could vote, and as a result of party factionalism in which the New Deal pay-roll brigade combined with ambitious office seekers to upset the Senator who was unable to leave Washington to participate in the campaign due to the overbearing duties imposed by service in a war Congress. His victorious opponent in the primaries, however, was overwhelmingly defeated in the fall election, so Senator BULOW becomes the last important Democrat in South Dakota to leave elective office as well as one of the first, and emphatically the most successful, to succeed.

Senator BULOW spoke out but seldom in the Senate, but when he did rise to speak he commanded an attentive audience such as is secured by but very few in this body of many speakers and frequent speeches. Probably to a greater extent than any other living man, BILL BULOW approaches the quaint humor and the pointed philosophical expression of the late Will Rogers. A Democrat of the school of Thomas Jefferson, Senator BULOW was never blinded by the seductive theories of New Dealism and resisted all trends toward collectivism in America with as much vigor as the most ardent of Republicans. Having come up the hard way, Mr. BULOW knows the value of a dollar and refused to accept the theory

that a nation can spend itself rich or borrow itself prosperous. His brave stands against court packing, against the boom of bureaucracy, against concentration of power in the executive departments, and against the trends toward socialization of American economic enterprise may have cost him some party support among the politicians but this courageous attitude enhanced him in public esteem among the people of South Dakota and the students of government in America.

When the history of the past 12 years is finally written—and more especially the history of the last 10 years—I feel confident that the verdict of historians will place high among the men of real importance in the Senate of the United States during this turbulent decade the name of WILLIAM J. BULOW of South Dakota. America is losing a courageous, independent, loyal public servant today as Mr. BULOW leaves the Senate to enjoy the peace and tranquility which his long and active public career has so richly earned him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. PIERCE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include certain letters and other matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, since November 3, I have made several speeches in this House. In them I have incorporated my political theories and my beliefs on power, forestry, the war. I have also related my personal reminiscences of public life. This is my last official meeting with my friends and associates of this House whom I so greatly respect and have so much enjoyed.

HAIL AND FAREWELL!

I now rise to say "Hail and farewell."

When a young man, I was a school teacher for several years, and even now I frequently recall the memorable occasions of last-day exercises when school was over. It was a parting of the ways. This is the "last day of school" to many of us. For 10 years I have been a Member of this body, twice as long as the average congressional term. I am retiring because my district saw fit by decisive majority to send a younger and a handsomer man—their privilege.

I want to express my appreciation of the many kindnesses that have been bestowed upon me since I have been a Member of this House. I have served under four Speakers of distinction. The present Speaker, Mr. SAM RAYBURN, is an outstanding statesman. I here and now nominate him as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1944. I hope to be a member of the next Democratic National Convention. We all appreciate him—his kindness, his fair rulings, his knowledge of parliamentary law. I appreciate the majority and minority leaders, JOHN W. MCCORMACK and JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., both coming from the good

old Bay State that was the birthplace of my parents. I feel that I am somewhat of a Yankee, though born in Illinois.

My mature life has been spent in Oregon and my public activities have been centered there. I have taken a great interest in public affairs since boyhood. I remember when my father came home from visiting the county seat in the winter of 1877, after the 1876 election contest had been decided. Looking across the table at me, he said, "Little Walter, you have always wanted to vote, but you will never get a chance. The radicals have stolen the Presidency and there will never be any more elections held in America. From now on we will be ruled by a dictator." That was 66 years ago. How my father, and those of his kind, men who were really interested in public affairs, failed to understand changes and to forecast the future! I have not only voted many times but have often been a candidate and frequently have been elected, even though in a State and section of the United States predominately Republican. I am the only Democrat who has ever represented the Second Oregon District in the Congress.

THE CONGRESS

It has been said here that this Congress is a fair cross section of the American people. I believe that is true. We of the House are closer to the people than any other legislative body in the world. We are no sooner elected and commence to serve than we have to be candidates for reelection, and this keeps a Congressman alert. Careful as we may be with our finances, we find, after a term of service here, we have not added very much to our bank accounts. To be associated with the Members of this body is an honor. Those who belittle the Congress do not contribute strength to our Nation and they do weaken the foundations of democracy. With all the faults, with all the shortcomings of our form of government, ours is unquestionably the best government the world has ever known. Whether it can be permanent remains to be seen and depends greatly on the conduct and reputation of the Congress.

In 10 years we have enacted many laws which have greatly changed our economic and social structure. The full import of these changes will be understood by our successors a half century hence. We have faced world-wide depression and global war, meeting grave issues as best we knew how. Great social movements often start when those who are participants have incomplete knowledge of what is going on or what the after effect is to be. Perhaps we have been passing through such an era which others will understand better than we who have been responsible for the changes.

MY FEARS FOR THE FUTURE

There are a few tendencies that frighten me. For instance, the lack of interest in governmental affairs and the rise of pressure groups that so largely influence legislation. We cannot help but wonder how far the influence of these groups will extend in the years to come and how far it will shape legislation. I also fear the influence of some news

commentators who criticize so freely, but have no responsibility for the conduct of affairs. I am grateful for those who are really students and speak with a full sense of their responsibility. I have been surprised at the lack of foresight on the part of some men controlling big fortunes, especially since the war. I hope they will not prevail upon the Administration or upon Congress to make a negotiated peace nor to appease and forgive Japan.

In my office a few days ago a man said, "I cannot understand why things are happening as they now are in the Pacific Ocean in regard to shipping. I know that lend-lease goods and munitions are now being loaded in Portland, Seattle, and San Francisco, going directly across the Pacific Ocean, through Japanese lines, to Vladivostok, and then over the Siberian railway. They are being used by the Russian Army in meeting the German onslaught." To me it is plain that Japan is just raising a sail to the windward; she is looking out for the future and seeking a peace-table friend. This is characteristic of Japanese diplomacy.

We have planned for victory, not only for our arms but for our ideals. I know my colleagues will continue to make that the goal of their endeavors. I hope they may carry the newcomers along the same path. Remember the old Roman who had his slave say to him every morning, "Carthage must be destroyed." I say to you, if peace you will have on the Pacific, "the Japanese military machine must be completely destroyed."

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

In the Committee on Agriculture during 10 years of membership I have served under two most excellent chairmen, Judge Marvin Jones, now of the Court of Claims, and HAMPTON P. FULMER, both exceedingly efficient chairmen and fine southern gentlemen. I have appreciated my associates on that committee; they have been men of the highest motives, hard-worked and confronted with grave problems.

In the committee, in the summer of 1933, we hammered out the original triple A Act, which provided for a processing tax that brought the first relief to my section, from the National Government. It provided that 30 cents a bushel should be paid by the millers of wheat and that the money should be distributed, less expenses, to those who cooperated in the wheat program, instituted by the original triple A Act. When my friends, the farmers, got 27 cents a bushel directly from the Treasury of the United States, they began to see daylight. The rest of the legislation is history. While I have heard the Farm Program bitterly criticized on this Floor, I want to say to you, my colleagues, that the legislation formulated in the Agriculture Committee of the House has brought a half-bright day to the American agricultural world and saved farmers from peasantry. A firm believer am I that, to have general prosperity, it must commence with the producer, and that he must have something left over with which to buy the goods after he has paid the costs of production and transportation.

I am hoping that the incoming Congress will not change the trend of the agricultural legislation which we have enacted in the 10 years that I have had the pleasure of serving in this House. Chairman FULMER of our committee has written me two letters which I prize and which I would like my colleagues, my friends, and my grandsons to see. May I, without seeming vanity, insert them in the RECORD as I make my farewell?

I am closing a political life that has been intensely interesting. It has been full of fights and battles and I bear the scars of many hard-fought engagements, but in this closing hour I can truthfully say that I am thankful I have lived and played my part in this era of intense activity and swift change. I have done my best; I have waged honest and constructive campaigns, and I retire from the stage with the kindest feelings for those who have opposed me, and with heartfelt gratitude for those who have been my copatriots, supporters, and friends. To my colleagues of this House, Hail and Farewell!

CHAIRMAN FULMER'S LETTERS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1942.

HON. WALTER M. PIERCE,
Member, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I am pleased to learn that you are again a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman from your district. The Southern States have long since learned that it pays big dividends to reelect their Congressmen. The rule of seniority, whether right or wrong, prevails in Congress, and precedence in committee rank is determined by the length of service of the Member. Nine years ago, when you first became a member of the Agriculture Committee of the House, you sat on the Democratic side in a seat farthest removed from the chairman. You have gradually moved up until your seat is the third from mine, and you are now chairman of important subcommittee No. 1, which will handle wheat and forest bills assigned by me as chairman. No new member from either party can attain the favorable place that you now have, for it comes only from long service, by reason of members above you dropping out.

It has been observed that most of the 15 Democratic members of the Agriculture Committee are from the Cotton States. Only 4 of them come from the Northern States, 1 from New Jersey, 1 from northern Michigan, 1 from western Nebraska, and yourself. Since you have been the one and only member from either party representing the 10 Western States for over 9 years, you have spoken for all western producers.

I remember distinctly when you pleaded so urgently for the same loan privileges for wheat enjoyed by the cotton men of the South. I took great pleasure in supporting your motion, and, as I am sure you recognize, I have, as a member of this committee and as chairman, acted in the interest of all of those engaged in agriculture.

When bills on the same subject are passed by the House and Senate they often differ materially. These differences are ironed out in conference between the senior members of the committees handling the bill. To be a member of a conference on important legislation is a position of influence and power. In the next Congress you will undoubtedly be a member of many conferences.

In the face of these facts, I understand why the Democrats of your district nominate you, and the people elect you. I sincerely hope

that you will not only be renominated but that you may be reelected in November.

With my very best wishes, I am

Your friend,

H. P. FULMER,
Chairman, House Committee
on Agriculture.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1942.

Hon. WALTER M. PIERCE,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Isn't this a peculiar world in which we live, or is it the people?

I was never more shocked or surprised than when I learned that the people of your district had not returned you to Congress.

You have served efficiently on my committee, ranking high thereon, as well as rendering great personal service to me as chairman of the committee.

You are so well posted out of your practical experience with farm problems and because of your honest, conscientious, deep interest in being of service to your people and the farmers of this country, I can assure you that you will be missed in the coming session of Congress, when men of your type, on account of your long service and practical experience, will be needed.

We have many things in common, and, being connected with that minority group in Congress, whose thought it is to render service instead of staying awake late at night figuring out the best political procedure, I can assure you, as stated, that you will be greatly missed.

I am sure that you fully realize that you were not licked because the people of your district did not realize that they had in you the type of man that I have been talking about, but it is my belief that your defeat was brought about because of dissatisfied people, on one hand, whose only redress is to get satisfaction out of lambasting their Congressman.

In the next place, the most serious problem that you had to contend with was your real friends and many outstanding citizens who would have supported you gladly had they gone to the polls, but who remained at home.

I realize your advanced age, but, out of my long experience in Congress, I know of no Member, regardless of his age, who has given more of his time in his office, in the committee, as well as on the floor of the House, than you have.

The type of service which you have rendered your people and your country is such that you should, in your retired life, have every reason to be proud of, and, if you should decide to come back to Congress, should demand favorable consideration at the hands of your people.

I am wishing for you and Mrs. Pierce, your good wife, who has been giving her full and complete time in assisting you and in serving your people, the very best of everything during the remaining days of your lives, and I am hoping that when both of you will have been called upon to cross over the river of death you will enter into that beautiful home prepared for those who love the Lord.

Your friend,

H. P. FULMER,
Chairman, House Committee
on Agriculture.

Mr. ANGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PIERCE. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to say a word concerning the services that have been rendered by our distinguished colleague, the

gentleman from Oregon, who has just spoken. I am, unfortunately, the only Member of my delegation here today. While the gentleman and I occupy seats on different sides of the aisle in this body, being of different political faiths, I want to say that during the long, long years of the public service of my distinguished friend from the State of Oregon he has performed a signal service in behalf of his State and Nation. Practically every office of honor that has been available for the disposition of our State has been given to my distinguished friend. He has been permitted by the Creator of us all to have lingered long beyond the three score years and ten allotted to man. During these excess years, if I may name them such, he has performed an honorable and great service not only to the people of my State, but to the Nation. I believe he has the distinction of being the only man who has ever occupied a seat in this body having come here after reaching the age of 72 years and remaining a full 10 years.

When I entered this body two terms ago I, of course, was a freshman and my distinguished friend had already seen long service in this body, but in addition to that he had occupied the office of Governor of my home State, he had served as State senator, and had held many other offices in our State. He was rich in years and rich in experience.

I want to say to my good friend now that he is leaving us that I have found him to be indeed a friend, particularly a friend to a young man, that is a man young in service and who came to take a place in this body on the opposite side of the aisle. In every problem that has arisen where I sought his advice or counsel or his viewpoint, he was frank, open, and always ready to lend a helping hand.

So now, Mr. Speaker, as the hour has come that we must part and he goes again back to our own beloved State to take his place as one of the private citizens of that great Commonwealth, I want to wish for him every happiness and many years yet of the opportunity I know will be his to guide the footsteps of the young men who follow in the ways of useful citizenship he himself has trod not only here in this body but in our own beloved State of Oregon.

Mr. PIERCE. I thank my colleague very much for his kind words.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PIERCE. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to corroborate what the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] has just said about our distinguished friend the gentleman from Oregon, WALTER PIERCE. I am sure I express the sentiments of all the Members when I say to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon that no one has been more faithful in attendance upon the sessions of the House, more conscientious in consideration of legislation, or more active in behalf of legislation to benefit the farmers of America than WALTER PIERCE, of Oregon. It is with a sense of deep personal regret that I see him sever his connection with this body.

Mr. PIERCE. I thank my friend from Texas.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PIERCE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It has meant a great deal to me personally to be able to sit with the gentleman from Oregon, to talk with him, and to consult with him. As far as I am personally concerned, I am going to miss him very much indeed. I would value the opportunity of being able to keep in touch with him, and I am sure many other Members of the House would, too.

Mr. PIERCE. I thank the brilliant young Member from California.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in four particulars on four different subjects and to include certain excerpts and statements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was given permission to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record. I ask unanimous consent at this time to include some extraneous tables in these remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON]?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is recognized for 20 minutes.

UNFINISHED FARM LEGISLATION

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, this Congress leaves several rather important pieces of unfinished business which will confront the new Congress that convenes here on the sixth day of January next. It is to one of these items of unfinished business that I wish to address myself this afternoon in the hope that during the brief interlude which elapses between the time when this Congress adjourns late this afternoon and the time the new Congress convenes on the 6th of January, the Members of Congress and Members-elect of the next Congress will give some serious thought to what action can be taken to quickly solve the agricultural problems still confronting America.

As the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] said in a few remarks earlier today, something must be done toward winning this war from the standpoint of giving the farmers of America an opportunity to produce the food which is necessary for victory. Thus far this Congress has failed to meet this challenge as it should. Now that we are about to adjourn, quite obviously the challenge is not going to be met. The problem which confronts the farmer today is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the matter of price.

The eternal law of supply and demand operates on the farm and in the markets in the handling of farm products as it operates all over the rest of the world. We must recognize the fact that today

the labor markets of the world are paying for labor such high wages and high wage scales that it is almost impossible under prevailing legislative restrictions for farmers to have adequate labor on the farms. Price, therefore, is an important factor, as was brought out so logically and so effectively by the Senate committee which studied this matter and made its report on the fifth day of December. I shall quote just a portion of this report, No. 1814, because I think it is significant and may help to guide our thinking in the next Congress:

Your committee have studied farm conditions over the Nation and the attitude of the farmers. It has yet to find one single producer who is not concerned with finding out why it is that in setting up parity prices and ceiling prices no consideration is given to the biggest item entering into his cost of production, that is, the labor cost. The farmers are unhappy over the recent action on this subject. They ask no more than equality treatment. They know that every manufacturer is permitted to include his labor cost in figuring his cost of production and they are unable to understand why labor cost is not figured in establishing the prices they are to receive.

Farm wage rates are going up daily. The Government is making contracts which contain provisions for minimum wages on the farm higher than have heretofore been paid in the community. The President, this week, issued a statement removing all limitations on farm rates. Your committee anticipates a gradual and constant increase in farm wage rates, and we say emphatically that not only is the farmer entitled to have this increase included in the calculation of his prices but that if it is not included the production requested by the Secretary of Agriculture will not be realized.

Mr. Speaker, I point out simply that the foregoing is the unanimous report of the Senate committee, substantiated by the House committee. It shows that if we are to maintain the productive facilities of this country in high gear, we must arrange a revision of the parity formula which will incorporate the cost of labor and other costs of production in the payment of a fair and equitable parity price.

I am glad to have had the public assurance of the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER], earlier today, that soon after the new Congress convenes his committee will bring in legislation to provide this revision. The sooner it is done, the better.

Mr. PIERCE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. PIERCE. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that the economists at the Agriculture Department left out wages, they said, because it lowered the parity value? That is the reply they made to us when we asked the reason why wages were not included originally when the parity bill was passed. I do not know that their methods are right or wrong, but I have not been able to follow that. I know that is what they say. The answer they made is that if wages were figured in at that time as they figured parity—and parity is not cost of pro-

duction—it lowered the amount the farmer got for his products.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct, because in 1909 to 1914, which is the base period for parity, wages were deplorably low and sweatshop conditions prevailed, the workers were getting but a bare pittance throughout the country. However, happily, that situation has been corrected insofar as the industrial worker is concerned. But now, because of that situation, it is necessary to incorporate wages in parity prices or else the farmer is going to find himself suffering from sweatshop conditions even more deplorable than those which confronted the industrial laborer 20 or 25 years ago.

The second one of these points is the matter of labor on the farm. If the farmer is going to be able to produce for victory, and we insist that he must and we hope he can, it is going to be necessary to provide adequate labor because the crops will not raise themselves without some labor being involved. Labor is necessary to produce fibers and foodstuffs and to produce livestock. We find because of the confusion which has existed in connection with the draft, the confusion which has existed in connection with luring men out of the farming areas and hiring them in the city areas where they work on production lines at many times what they could earn on the farms, and a number of other confusing situations, labor today is an acute problem throughout America in the agricultural regions.

I hope that Mr. McNutt, in his new capacity as labor czar, will have the courage and vision to take some action which will help to solve that problem, and I hope that Mr. Hershey will soon give some clear-cut instructions to our draft boards so that they can do the thing they are trying to do, that is, permit essential farm labor to remain on the farms so that we can win the war of food just the same as we are winning the war of battles and of bullets on the foreign fronts on the periphery of the world today.

However, it is the third of these points that I most want to talk about today, and that is the matter of machinery. If the farmer is going to produce what the world needs today, he has to have a decent price, a parity price which is not a trick parity formula but one which will actually give him parity income as well as parity prices. He has to have adequate labor, skilled, trained, experienced labor which knows how to work on the farm, not substitute labor brought in, such as college coeds, for Saturday afternoon to help. While such substitute labor can be of some assistance, that does not answer the farm problem. The farmer must have help which knows how to farm and makes farming a career and a business.

The third thing he needs is machinery. I am going to talk about that because it is that third thing today which a certain division of the Government entirely upset by calculations which ignore completely the findings of the Department of Agriculture. We find today the unique situation where Secretary of

Agriculture Wickard, who is supposed to be the food czar of this country, is operating a program with farm machinery which he has been denied by an altogether different branch of the Government, headed by a New York City attorney who knows nothing about agriculture.

I am going to go into that in a little bit of detail because I happen to have before me a Government memorandum dated June 23, 1942, prepared by the Farm Machinery and Equipment Industry Branch of the War Production Board in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, and submitted in protest against the present regulations restricting the manufacture of new farm machinery and limiting so drastically the production of machinery and repairs.

Let me quote something from this Government memorandum dated June 23. I am quoting now from the section prepared by the Farm Machinery and Equipment Industry Branch of the War Production Board, in which men familiar with farm problems serve, in which men who know something about farming have a function and a duty. These men made a recommendation. I am going to show you that recommendation was circumvented by a New York City attorney operating in an entirely different branch of the Government, and who will be responsible, I submit to you in candor, for the collapse of America's food program, if it collapses because of inadequate machinery. I quote a part of this report:

No one denies the urgent necessity of making critical raw materials available to our war industries. However, the war cannot be won without adequate provisions to feed our fighting forces and our civilian population. To meet the food program (again stepped up) of the Department of Agriculture, certain minimum quantities of machinery, equipment and repairs must be placed in the hands of the farmers. Even so, the program of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Branch for the industry will not fulfill all requirements, based as it is upon a drastic reduction in the use of metal and other critical materials. However, it represents a minimum below which the expanded food program might be seriously endangered.

Because of the limitations on my time, I cannot list all of these points here, but I shall quote enough of this memorandum to show that it is the combined and studied judgment of the Farm Equipment Branch of the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture that prevailing limitations on farm machinery will wreck our national food-for-victory program. Now, I go on to point out that this branch, therefore, recommends that the very minimum on which the farmers of America can get along in 1943 is 50 percent of the farm machinery which they had been allotted in 1940. They say that unless the farmers receive at least that much machinery the entire food-for-victory program of America will be jeopardized. That is the report of men familiar with farm problems here in America. I quote their language exactly as it is found in this official interoffice memorandum:

The \$180,312,000 of new machinery recommended for 1943 is just half of that produced in 1940. This is felt to be a minimum, since

normal annual replacement on the basis of 20-year life has been estimated at nearly \$300,000,000 (or 5 percent of the total value of all machines and equipment now on the farms). Moreover, the \$288,000,000 production quota for 1942 has been greatly augmented by a heavy inventory carried over from 1941; and yet serious shortages are developing in many machines. In addition, there will be practically no inventory on hand at the beginning of 1943 to cushion this reduction.

And so they report that unless the War Production Board makes available at least 50 percent of the machinery available in 1940, our food program will be jeopardized. Let me quote to you something found by the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture concentrates on the production of food and is staffed by specialists in farming. It is a department of the Government, if there is one any place in this structure of ours, which should know something about the actual problems on the farm. That Department says, and I quote again from this official document:

The Department of Agriculture has estimated the minimum amount of new farm machinery needed for domestic use in 1943 at 50 percent of 1940.

That is the same figure found by the Farm Equipment Branch of the War Production Board, and they make recommendation that the Division of Civilian Supply provide that 50 percent of the farm machinery produced in 1940 must be produced in 1943. What happened after this? What happened after farmers and those engaged in farming had made a survey of the situation and had studied it and reported to an official Government branch the minimum that they felt must be allowed so as not to jeopardize the food-for-victory program of America, if we were not going to run short of food for the Allied Nations engaged in war? What happened after the Department of Agriculture and the men who know farming and farm machinery needs the best said, "We must have 50 percent of the farm machinery available in 1940 for adequate farm production in 1943"? I will tell you what happened. Another branch of the Government, the Division of Civilian Supply, in its omnipotent wisdom, with no attempt to survey the problems on the farm, said in its limitation in Order No. 170 that instead of the 50 percent that was demanded as an irreducible minimum by those who understood the farm problem, and by Secretary Wickard, who, we read in the newspapers, is supposed to be the czar of food in America—instead of that, they recommend 20 percent of the 1940 amount for new machinery, and the man who made that decision is a New York City attorney named Joseph Weiner.

This decision to scuttle the recommendations of the two Government agencies best qualified to know the farm-machinery needs of American farmers, was made by the Division of Civilian Supply while it was under the direction of Leon Henderson. However, in fairness to Mr. Henderson I must say that my careful investigation of this remarkable and perhaps ruinous procedure shows that not Mr. Henderson but his Deputy Administrator, Attorney Joseph Weiner, of New York City, made the rul-

ing to override the agricultural experts and to produce only 20 percent of the machinery made in 1940 rather than to approve the experts' recommendations for 50 percent. It is also true that Mr. Henderson has now quit the Division of Civilian Supply and Mr. Weiner is the new Administrator, so the fate of American farming is in his hands.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I looked up in Who's Who to discover who this man, this Joseph Weiner, this Deputy Administrator of Mr. Henderson's, is; this man who could with solitary judgment determine by limiting the machinery, how much food the farmers can raise. This man, who simply gambles with the food plans of this war on his independent judgment. I wondered who could be so wise a man so I sought to find his biography in Who's Who in America. I found, however, that Who's Who had been derelict in its duty, because in the last volume, they did not even list the gentleman. I then called up the Library of Congress, and said, "Who is this Joseph Weiner, whose judgment prevails; who is responsible for curtailing the amount of farm machinery from 50 percent to 20 percent; who will be responsible if our boys at the front lack food and fiber, and if laborers and city dwellers—people in this country—lack adequate food, because he it is who says that the farmer will get only 20 percent of the machinery he had in 1940 in violation of the recommendations of the Department of Agriculture itself?" Now, let me introduce you to Mr. Weiner. They looked him up in the Library of Congress and they found that he was born March 15, 1902, in Don Brodus, Russia. He came to this country at an early age. He has a law degree from Columbia University, A. B. and LL. B. He has been practicing law in the city of New York ever since, sometimes as assistant corporation attorney, sometimes on the Board of Transportation of New York City, and sometimes as a specialist in the Reorganization Division of the Security Exchange Commission. He came to Washington about 2 years ago and worked himself up to Assistant Administrator to Leon Henderson, and then Leon Henderson, as we know, very recently resigned as Director of the Civilian Supply Division, and Joseph Weiner today is the Director. He is today the man on whom millions of hungry people depend for their food, because where machinery cannot be secured the food cannot be raised. All that rests in the hands of Joseph Weiner, New York City attorney, who, if he has had any experience in farming, must have obtained it in Russia at a very early age, because there is no farming on the sidewalks of New York.

I submit in candor that this Congress must take some action to take out of the hands of a man not qualified by experience and background important decisions affecting this war as seriously as do those providing for the curtailment of food and farm machinery. Perhaps Mr. Weiner is a good attorney. I know nothing about that, but I do know, having gone to Columbia University myself, that the department of agriculture there is very weak and inconspicuous, and that some place in America, some businessman, some farmer, some leader

in agricultural problems, could be found to serve in this capacity rather than a New York City attorney who probably never has had his foot on an actual American farm.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. CARLSON. If the gentleman will pursue this a little further he will also find that this gentleman not only reduced from 50 percent to 20 percent the quota of farm machinery for this Nation, but that he increased the exports of farm machinery. Great Britain, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland are today receiving 111 percent of their average of 1940-41, and also South America, Africa, and other nations receive more. Canada receives an increase. I have just been given permission to include some tables in my remarks in the Record and I think the gentleman will be interested in them.

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad you are putting them in, because they should be very good correlative reading with my remarks. I hope that this Congress and the country will give careful study to those tables. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

I now want to read from the conclusion of this memorandum. Remember, this memorandum from which I am reading is one prepared by the Department of Agriculture and submitted to the War Production Board. It was prepared in conjunction with the Division of Farm Machinery of the War Production Board. It is the one which Joseph Weiner overruled; the omnipotent boss over the food situation in America, who apparently serves as our practical czar of food while Secretary Wickard wears the title.

This memorandum says:

From the foregoing it will be seen why the Farm Machinery and Equipment Branch cannot concur in the small amount of farm machinery and equipment recommended by the Division of Civilian Supply for production in 1943.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the gentleman is rendering a real service to the Nation in bringing this point to the attention of Congress. However, does not the gentleman feel that, after all, it is not the mere responsibility of this gentleman who happens to be placed in charge? Who placed him in charge? That is what I want to know. He is the man who is responsible for what is being done to agriculture today.

Mr. MUNDT. I cannot answer that question directly. Perhaps the President selected him. Perhaps Leon Henderson called him down from the green pastures of New York City. In all events, he is the child of this administration; we may be sure of that. However, I presume, if we follow that line of reasoning far enough, the majority in this Congress accept a portion of the responsibility, because this Congress has parceled out a lot of its responsibilities and prerogatives to the bureaucrats within the past 2 years. I hope the next Congress has the courage to solve its own problems and

does not continue giving to these bureaucratic dictatorial powers.

I have talked with many members of the majority party of this House the past few weeks. I believe that many of them will join with Republicans in the next Congress to put an end to bureaucratic arrogance and to bureaucratic inefficiency. I think this especially true on the part of many splendid southern Democrats who represent rural areas in this House and who are no more in favor of scuttling the last vestiges of State's rights in this Republic and of submitting to complete bureaucratic domination than are we Republicans. I sincerely hope that I am correct in these deductions. If I am not and if this House is going to continue to turn over its prerogatives and functions to bureaucratic overlords we shall have failed in our obligation to the boys at the fighting fronts, and we shall continue to risk such travesties upon good government as the one I have just described wherein a New York City lawyer dictates how much machinery the farmers of America can have to produce the foods and fabrics needed in the winning of this war.

Mr. Speaker, let us see this picture clearly. Napoleon was not altogether wrong when he said, a long time ago, "An army marches on its stomach." Men need food to stay in fighting trim. Laborers need food to work on the production line. Children need food with which to grow to maturity. City dwellers need food to maintain their economic enterprises. Food is not a luxury which we can do without in wartime, and it is not a nonessential which can be thought about when all other problems have been solved. When we gamble with the food supplies of this Republic we speculate with our national destiny itself. It is no trifling gamble. It is no decision to be left in the hands of any individual man and most certainly not in those of a young man from the sidewalks of New York City. There is too much at stake for this august, independent body of our Government to simply sit and hope that he is right and that the Department of Agriculture and our farming experts are all wrong.

Suppose the experts of our Army and Navy had recommended that X amount of war materials were needed for the fighting of this war. Suppose a committee of production experts had conferred with them and agreed as to the amount. What would you think if some young man of 40 years of age fresh from some farm in the Middle West were to be called to Washington and given power to override and overrule these experts? What would you think if he said, "No, X amount is more than you can have. I shall give you only two-fifths of X amount"? Would you still bow low before the bureaucrats and accept their findings as the words of Holy Writ? Mr. Speaker, I think the analogy is fairly close. To win this war, we must not gamble on the inexperienced decisions of inept appointees. We have seen steel assigned to grandstands at race tracks. We have heard of other wastes of material. We have seen it assigned to other civilian purposes less important than the production of food to win this war. We have read the official

findings of the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Machinery and Equipment Industry Branch of W. P. B. that 50 percent of the 1940 quotas of new machinery is the bare minimum necessary for the food program of 1943. Finally, we have witnessed Joe Weiner's limitation order, L-170, casually reduce this new machinery down to 20 percent. What does it all mean?

Mr. Speaker, I think that our new Congress might well give consideration to setting up a congressional board of review comprised of competent, experienced, hard-headed, and distinguished Americans nominated by Congress and empowered to pass upon the directives, orders, regulations, limitation orders, rationing rules, and what-not being so generally issued by bureaucratic overlords these days. This board of review need have no powers of review or veto on any order dealing strictly with a military matter or the production of supplies of war. But on civilian matters, it might well be that when a concurrent act of Congress demands it, this board of review should be given power of review, amendment, and veto if necessary, over bureaucratic rulings affecting our civilian economy, our production of food, our use of gasoline, fuel oil and rubber, and other matters not directly concerned with problems of military preparedness or production. We have already surrendered much of our authority. Perhaps this would be a way to resume some of the functions and duties which we have too freely delegated to others over whom it seems we presently lack all control. I am not sure this would be the answer to these problems but it is at least a constructive suggestion which I wish you would ponder over between now and when we convene again on January 6.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude this talk with one final quotation from the official Government interoffice memorandum which I hold in my hand and which was presented for consideration under date of June 23, 1942. This memorandum bluntly states:

If the farmer could possibly produce the crops required with the small amount of new equipment proposed by the Division of Civilian Supply, this branch would recommend it heartily. This, however, we believe is not the case.

There, my friends, you have the evidence. What shall be done about it? Whose word shall we take as to how much food is needed in the winning of this war and as to how much machinery is needed to produce that food? These are not mere rhetorical questions. The answers to them may determine our success or failure in this war. Congress cannot sit on the side lines and hope for the best without some assurance that we have first of all done our best to provide a program of production of foodstuffs which will make sure that insofar as food can win this war we shall have made victory certain by making ample food production possible. I commend these questions to your study until we meet here again after the turn of the year. I commend the problem of how to exercise the judgment and will of Congress to correct inequities and inadequacies of bureaucratic ad-

ministration to our collective study so that our new Congress—the Seventy-eighth—will fully measure up to its responsibilities as a coordinate branch of Government and so that it may correct some of the delegations of authority which may have been too freely and too completely made by the present Congress which is about to die.

FELICITATIONS

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, as you probably know, I am retiring from the House of Representatives today after finishing the unexpired term of my beloved husband, William D. Byron. I was not a candidate to succeed myself.

I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed my service here under our great Speaker, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, and the majority leader, the Honorable JOHN MCCORMACK, and how much I have appreciated the kind treatment of all my colleagues in Congress.

I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, and include therein a clipping from the Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS of Arkansas). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HILL] is recognized for 30 minutes.

THE STEEL TRUST

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the first anniversary of one of history's most monstrous crimes, the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Observance of this date of infamy was Nation-wide. But we are now interested in the past only as it affects the future.

THE PROBLEM: VOLUME-TECHNOLOGY

I was therefore particularly interested in the latest report issued by the Office of War Information and a statement made by James Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy. These reports note that our war production effort has reached almost 85 percent of the goal set during the first year of our participation in the war, but we are still using only 50 percent of our technological ability and equipment. The figures included in these statements are immense—but they are presented with the faith that America and Americans are equal to the tremendous task imposed upon them.

For instance, I read that the Nation's shipyards had produced the magnificent total of 8,200,000 tons of ships in the past 12 months. I also read the production figures for 1943—16,000,000 tons more will be required if we are to maintain our transport schedule of arms, men, and material to the far-flung theaters

of operation, wherein we are now engaged in battle.

IRON AND STEEL, BASIC METALS OF WAR AND PEACE

Prominent in the roll call of American industrial enterprise was the thrilling saga of the Pacific coast, a heroic tale of sweat, and toil and accomplishment achieved despite the heartbreaking delays and denials of the materials necessary to their war production effort.

I speak now of steel and its affiliated product, pig iron, for it is with these products primarily that these figures dealt. Without adequate supplies of the basic metals—steel and iron—you cannot have adequate production of ships, tanks, guns, munitions, and planes.

The figures on steel production make us pause, for here is a matter that is the crux of our entire war economy. If steel and iron fail to pour forth from the mills, if the pigs and ingots which are the very molten blood of modern warfare fail to meet the scheduled tonnage requirements, then our entire system of production must fail and with it the hope of civilization.

A LONG STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM TO PRODUCE

A new light on this problem has been thrown through the efforts of my friend and colleague from California, the Honorable RICHARD J. WELCH, who for many years has been in the vanguard of the struggle to remove the throttling hands of steel monopoly from the throat of western industry.

This gentleman is a member of the Boykin Steel Shortage Investigation Committee. He has analyzed the tragic steel shortage in this country. His deep interest has resulted in the revelation of facts and the formation of opinions which must be listened to with the greatest respect by all of us. I count it an honor to add something to what he has already said on this subject.

RELATION OF STEEL TO SMALL BUSINESS

To obtain the proper perspective on this grave problem we must first understand the genesis of iron and steel production in this country. This subject is particularly pertinent at this point because it involves the troubled fate of small independent business and industry. Pig iron, the forerunner of steel, was once the plentiful product made in a myriad of small furnaces scattered throughout this country. Literally hundreds of communities situated near local iron-ore deposits and accessible to cheap fuel were founded and they flourished with their independent economy of small, self-contained metal enterprise.

No nation on earth is so abundantly blessed with the raw material of iron and steel, namely, iron ore, as is this land of ours. In half the States iron ore of workable quality can be found. Indeed, a scant 60 years ago there were working mines and iron was made from local ores in every one of these States.

SMALL BUSINESS BACKBONE OF NATION

In Connecticut, for instance, there were 52,000 men employed in the mines that ably provided this economy through the colonial days and past century. A great metal-working and fabrication industry arose in Connecticut because of the supplies of the raw metal at hand.

Blast furnaces, most of them of small capacity, to be sure, but efficient in their time, dotted the land.

In Georgia, in the Carolinas, in Virginia and West Virginia, in Vermont and Maine, and along the entire eastern seaboard busy communities were fashioning themselves a fully self-contained economy. The finished products of trade that resulted from the combined industry of their mines, their furnaces, their foundries, and their machine shops and factories were distributed to every portion of the world.

These communities were almost ideal States in themselves. The incentive for success, the native ingenuity, and the raw materials were all at hand, and they fostered a community existence that was of extreme importance in the growing greatness of our country. This was, indeed, the golden age of small independent American enterprise.

HOW SMALL BUSINESS LOST TO "NEW ORDER"

But the turn of the century saw the forces of monopoly whose success spelled destruction of this system of local enterprise. Steel and the products of iron and steel were in such world-wide demand that financiers of monopoly determined to seize this industry. Morgan, who has been called the magnificent, took over simultaneously the steel mills of the aging Carnegie at Pittsburgh and the immense Mesaba range of virgin iron ore in Minnesota.

Morgan's dream of monopolistic control came into reality as the United States Steel Corporation, the center of an integrated and interlocking trust which gained control over every phase of iron and steel production. Backed by Morgan's millions and surplus foreign funds seeking investment opportunity, this banker-minded monster soon became ruler or owner of iron and steel production of the entire Nation.

The small local companies working mainly with local capital were at best just adequately financed. To sell their iron they had always depended upon enterprise, sound workmanship, and honest production. They had no means with which to resist invasion, for this new combine had funds inexhaustible. So, inevitably, they went down to defeat. One by one these community enterprises fell victim to absentee-owned money power. Through the length and breadth of the country ghost towns—the skeletons of those communities that once lived from the production of iron and steel—joined the spectral hamlets of the worked-out gold and silver lodes.

"PITTSBURGH-PLUS," A GOLD MINE

As a result, whole populations shifted and in and around the Pittsburgh district there became established the greatest concentration of pig-iron-producing blast furnaces and steel mills known to the entire world. At the same time, Pittsburgh also became the center of one of the most vicious practices of all those evolved in that system of business intrigue.

I refer now to the nefarious Pittsburgh plus system of pricing delivered steel.

This Pittsburgh plus pricing system was conceived to create fabulous profits for the new steel masters and at the same

time weld them into a permanent monopoly group.

Pittsburgh plus is so simple that a child in grammar school can figure its operations. Its cardinal principle is the refusal of any member of the trust to quote a price for finished products, other than a delivered price. While the base price for a certain grade of steel at Pittsburgh might be \$50 per ton, the delivered price at Chicago, for instance, is \$58.50 per ton.

Now suppose you wished to become a manufacturer in Chicago. Your process called for a certain tonnage of steel. So you, in seeking the nearest source of steel, would quite naturally approach a steel mill at Chicago. They in turn would be happy to fill your requirements. At the base price quoted in Pittsburgh? Oh, no, gentlemen. At the base price quoted in Pittsburgh plus an added amount equal to what the freight charges would be from Pittsburgh to your plant. Of course the steel you bought in Chicago was not actually shipped from Pittsburgh; but you paid the freight over the 400 miles between Pittsburgh and your plant or factory, just the same. You were not permitted to have the benefit of your nearness to sources of steel and the actual saving in freightage; the Steel Trust takes for itself the benefit of the short haul. No matter where you bought your steel, or where it was made, the price you paid was the Pittsburgh mill price plus a fictitious freight charge. That, gentlemen, was an important part of the plunder profit system by which the Steel Trust piled up an enormous reserve for its ruthless war of extinction against local economy, against the small independent iron and steel industry of this country.

But a monopoly like that of the Steel Trust has to be maintained by the same plausible and persistent intrigue in which it was originally created. Pirates have been known to turn honest in their old age, but never while piracy was profitable. If the Steel Trust should reform its ways, it would in that instant lose its monopolistic grip on our steel economy. The habit of intrigue has become inveterate in the Steel Trust and its high officials. Its intrigues go on from year to year, in time of peace and in time of war.

PARTNERSHIP, THAT EXCLUDES SMALL BUSINESS

Yes; in this war, gentlemen—in this war for democracy wherein we have called American industry into partnership with Government—we have also called the high officials of industry into the council of our war production. But the Steel Trust has not changed its habits of intrigue. Nor have its officials been able to think and act beyond their accustomed range of loyal service to the monopoly interests which they have served so long and faithfully. Insofar as the interests of the war and of the Steel Trust can be promoted at the same time, they know how to help our Nation in its war task. But at any point where the interests of national defense and the Steel Trust interests diverge—and there are such points, as we all know—national interests get shoved into the background, and are served, if at all, only after long

delay and stubborn resistance to the will of the people.

I am certain that we all remember the optimistic Gano Dunn report, which in 1941 pooh-poohed the idea that increased steel-making capacity might be needed in a war. That inexcusably misleading report lulled our Nation into a false confidence regarding the productive resources dominated by the Steel Trust. But the truth finally emerged. So in the past year we have had to provide about a billion dollars in Federal funds for the purpose of expanding our steel-production facilities. I wonder if we are all aware of the fact that more than 90 percent of that billion dollars has been handed these big companies for more and bigger plants.

INTEREST OF NATION VERSUS POST-WAR BUSINESS

A moment ago I spoke of the divergence of interests. I would like to cite a very important instance. It is a story that begins back in 1935. It involves shipbuilding, and it comes right down to date. It is a story that shows how some of the high officials in our armed services have learned to think of national defense in Steel Trust terms and with Steel Trust limitations.

It begins with military and naval officers who were thinking of this present war and of this war's shipping needs—and thinking of these things, I am glad to say, purely in terms of national defense, without asking whether the means taken to promote national defense would help the Steel Trust or not.

It was more than a decade ago that these far-sighted members of our Army and Navy staffs realized then that war with Japan was inevitable. So they began to make the preparations required for our success in such a mighty struggle. They knew that we would need a vast armada of ships, as well as a river of munitions, planes, and the material of war.

Casting about for the most logical sources of production, those men examined the World War No. 1 record of the shipbuilding yards on the Pacific coast and found in that prior conflict these shipyards established a series of unequaled production records—just as they are doing today—and it was realized full well that in any Pacific theater of operations it would be of vital strategic importance to have a source of supply economically close to the west coast. These military and naval experts, having the interests of their country at heart, knew that herein lay the answer to the threat from the land of the Rising Sun.

WHICH INTEREST DOMINATES?

This west coast shipbuilding matter came up definitely in 1935. In that year, by testimony brought out before the Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries, officials of the Department of Commerce and the Navy revealed that Japan was then planning every successive step of the war against us, which began 6 years later with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Foreseeing that war, our patriotic and unselfish experts pleaded for a revival of shipbuilding facilities on the Pacific coast. And—mark this—begged for the development of iron and steel produc-

tion facilities in the far West. But they were opposed by others in high authority, so high and mighty, in fact, that all their efforts in behalf of national security were in vain. Why were they opposed and defeated in these far-seeing patriotic efforts? Because, gentlemen, the influence of the Steel Trust appears to extend so far that many high Government officials have learned to think in Steel Trust terms. Even when it is a question of national defense, they are concerned first with how any program will help or hinder the interests of that monopoly.

Prominent among those who back in 1935 fought against the proposal to establish independent shipyards and steel and iron production facilities on the Pacific coast was Admiral Emory S. Land, then Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Construction and Repair, and now occupying the highly strategic position of Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

HE DAMNS LABOR TO "DEFLECT" CRITICISM OF SELF

This is the same official who recently labeled shipyard workers "latrine loafers." This is the official who somehow has been given credit far and wide for the remarkable production activities of these same "latrine loafers" on the Pacific coast—who are now launching one-half of all the Nation's new ships, and breaking production records with almost every hull that slides down their ways. These "latrine loafers" recently built a complete ship in 4 days, 15 hours, and 20 minutes, and had that ship loaded and on its way to help our American task forces in exactly 14½ days from the moment they laid its keel.

And now I would like to go on to another phase of this situation, one that may not be quite so well known to all of you.

To fill in this portion of the picture let us return to the Mesaba Range and the Steel Trust. At the time Morgan hatched his plot for the steel monopoly the Mesaba Range was the world's greatest single source of high grade iron ores. Apparently it contained an inexhaustible deposit, so high in iron content that it was feasible to haul the ore with all its impurities over a thousand miles to the blast furnaces, where the first refining process reduced the ore to pig iron.

Since the start of mining in this region, gigantic stripping operations have actually removed billions of tons of ore, at an annual rate today of over a hundred million tons. Literally mountains of this richly endowed deposit have been shipped to the trust-owned blast furnaces. But now, at last, these fantastically rich veins of high-grade 50-percent iron ore show unmistakable signs of early exhaustion, and the Steel Trust faces the necessity of turning to the remaining low-grade deposits.

CRISIS IN IRON ORE, AHEAD

However, at this point the shrewd strategists of the Steel Trust developed a new plan of action, one that will do away with the necessity of hauling low-grade 30-percent iron ores a thousand miles to their blast furnaces. They are taking to a process familiar to small-scale eastern mining, known as "concentrating" the ores, an operation done at the mine

site. This would "beneficiate" the ore and raise its metal content by cleaning out the impurities, before it is hauled to their blast furnaces.

Now, remember that they already have almost \$1,000,000,000 of Government money allocated for new steel-producing facilities. So why not again turn to the same generous Government for the gigantic financing necessary for the construction of these ore-beneficiating plants? That, gentlemen, is precisely what they are now doing. One of the first moves in their new propaganda campaign is an article in a November issue of the Saturday Evening Post. The author is Warner Olivier. This article is based upon a report prepared by one Prof. E. W. Davis, formerly with the Mesaba Iron Co., and now an instructor at the University of Minnesota. His report can be summed up in three sentences:

First. The fabulously rich iron-ore veins of the Mesaba Range are in danger of exhaustion, and will be so depleted within 3 years that the Steel Trust must now begin to turn to low-grade ores.

Second. To make low-grade ores usable in blast furnaces will require elaborate and costly ore-beneficiating plants.

Third. The Government must furnish the hundreds of millions of dollars necessary for the construction of these plants.

Just as simple as that—A, B, C. In effect, the Steel Trust now says to the Government, "Having invested more than \$1,000,000,000 in new steel-producing facilities, you must next dig up more hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money to build for us these ore-beneficiating plants—otherwise there will be no more ore from which to produce the pig iron which is necessary in the production of steel."

INTRIGUE WOULD PERPETUATE MONOPOLY

And now, here is one more interesting fact. The whole propaganda and pressure campaign of the Steel Trust for this new raid on the Treasury is based on this statement prepared by a professor, if you please, whose report was made ostensibly to the War Production Board—the same War Production Board that is so liberally staffed by the \$1-a-year employees and officials of Steel Trust companies.

There, I submit, we have as neat a cycle of plunder and connivance as this Nation has seen since the days when the trusts openly and defiantly fixed prices, established monopolies, and savagely liquidated competitive small business and local industry.

The patriotic dollar-a-year men of the War Production Board, purely in the Nation's interest, of course, a year ago decided that 90 percent of all the Government funds for new steel-producing facilities would be allocated to the same private companies which are paying them their salaries. Next on the agenda of the Steel Trust is the matter of ore beneficiating plants. So, desirous of unbiased instruction, the \$1-a-year steel executives ask advice from the same Professor Davis, formerly employed by the Mesaba Iron Co., to repeat for popular consumption a report that had already been issued in its identical form. Then, as a matter of national interest, the Davis report is publicized in a widely read

magazine—preparing the public for the next step—the decision to be made by the same Steel Trust's representatives on the War Production Board, approving another princely hand-out of funds to perpetuate forever the monopoly grip over this Nation's small business.

Knowing these almost incredible facts, we cannot help but wonder if perhaps the ratio of loyalty of these \$1-a-year steel men on the War Production Board is measured in accordance with the relative monetary amounts and the sources of their present incomes.

At this point, I think it well to bring out a few more facts regarding the alleged shortage of high-grade iron ores in this country—facts that may well surprise some of my colleagues who are not familiar with nature's generosity bestowed on our Nation.

IRON MINES, THE HOPE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

It is a matter of geological record that no less than 26 States in our country have usable iron-ore deposits—many of which were profitably worked years ago to produce iron, and are today still available for use in the processes that result in the making of iron castings and finished steel. You can rest assured of one thing, this fact is very well known to the \$1-a-year members of the Steel Trust on the War Production Board.

Not only are they well aware of the fact that these rich iron ore deposits exist, they are equally well aware of the fact that processes are available to easily and quickly convert these widely distributed ore deposits into the material needed for use in making iron castings with the foundry cupola furnaces and for making of steel castings and steel ingots with open-hearth and electric furnaces.

You all remember the recent drive to collect the Nation's scrap. This scrap has been a vital factor in the production of steel, and our steel furnaces were desperately short of scrap.

Now the drive intensity is past and we have a scrap stock pile ample for several months of peak operation. But what will happen after this scrap is all consumed? How much more scrap have we left in our back yards? Can we count on the existence of enough uncollected scrap to meet our vast and increasing war-production needs?

But there does exist an answer to this desperate problem.

WHY SOME OPPOSE "SPONGE IRON" PROCESS

One of the world's outstanding iron and steel producers and authorities on production has testified before the Boykin steel shortage investigation committee and from his wide experience in designing new processes and equipment for making this basic metal for the steel masters in many lands near half a century, he endorses without qualification or reservation a practicable method of alleviating the scrap-shortage situation.

This able iron and steel producer is H. A. Brassert, the designer of the world's largest steel mill and many record-breaking blast furnaces; and his sworn testimony shows that the most economical substitute for scrap is sponge iron.

Moreover, his description of the process for making sponge iron also establishes it as ideally suited to the restora-

tion and development of local industry through utilization of the hundreds of smaller ore deposits scattered through this entire country.

What is sponge iron? Briefly, Mr. Brassert explains the making of sponge iron as a baking process, whereby iron ore is reduced to the metallic iron through the application of heat of a temperature about 1,200°, which can be accomplished by using the cheapest forms of coal or with hydrogen in by-product or natural gases.

SPONGE IRON VERSUS BLAST-FURNACE PIG IRON

The sponge-like porous iron thus produced is metallic iron, which is readily briquetted into a solid form suited for use in either foundry, cupola, open-hearth, or electric furnaces; and it is the finest substitute for high grade scrap or pig iron yet devised. This is ideal for small independent local enterprise. As against this cheap, easily set-up process, we now have pig iron as the product of the expensive and enormously large blast furnace. Pig iron requires temperatures of 3,000° in blast furnaces to produce, and necessitates the use of expensive coking coal.

Because of their huge size, which is essential for efficient operation, the blast furnaces must be located near large coking coal deposits and in areas where huge deposits of iron ore are readily available. A complete big blast furnace facility is built at a cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. They are definitely not small business enterprise.

Sponge-iron plants can be more quickly constructed. They can be located near any available source of ore and fuel. They can be designed to operate efficiently in small-capacity units, and can thus handle economically those same abandoned and undeveloped ore deposits, which for the full century preceding the Steel Trust supported the local but independent metals industry of our entire Nation.

This is not the time to give any extended consideration to post-war industrial problems. But we are anxiously interested in the fate of the small businessman.

So it is worth while to pause for a moment to point out this fact—that the problems of small business can be constructively considered in terms of our basic metals. As my friend, the Honorable RICHARD J. WELCH, has pointed out, local industry makes headway in those communities where iron castings and steel are available at low cost.

GIVE SMALL BUSINESS A CHANCE

It is this situation that attracts the small investor, and encourages the growth of new manufacturing and commercial enterprises. It is this situation also that provides stable employment for local labor. The plight of small business and industry has been made desperate by war conditions, but it had its origin long before this war.

It started with the closing down of our local sources of the basic metal. The whole of the West is kept in a backward condition industrially for that reason.

In looking forward to peace, we have a right to look forward to conditions which will restore small business to its

rightful importance and security in the economy of the Nation. It can be restored—but not if we permit the Steel Trust to automatically blot out all its hope of peacetime progress.

Now let us return to the wartime aspects of sponge iron and local ores. Ever since we entered the present war, and even before that time, independent authorities in the metallurgical field have been urging the establishment of sponge iron plants adjacent to local iron-ore deposits. They have been unanimous in their contention that through this means a great percentage of the scrap shortage can be averted and the production of steel increased.

But in the eyes of the \$1 a year steel men on the War Production Board there has always been one drawback to these practical plans. The establishment of sponge iron plants would conflict with the Steel Trust's gigantic program of war and post-war business security. There was always before the eyes of the Steel Trust the awful specter of fair competition in the post-war years. And so, by process of reasoning all too easy to follow, the Steel Trust's representatives on the War Production Board have decided that it was unnecessary to have any sponge iron plants at all, and most emphatically not near local iron-ore deposits.

HOW WAR EFFORT IS HAMPERED

There we have it, gentlemen—the Steel Trust enjoys a stupendous program of expansion financed by the Government. It intends to use its influence in the War Production Board to prevent the broad use of our Nation's natural resources that we so desperately need, but which might offer competition in the post-war struggle for business.

The deliberate hampering of the war economy of the Nation in the interest of this monopoly of steel and iron is one of the blackest pages of our contemporary history. But facts and figures tell a conclusive story.

To produce one-half the new ships launched in this country during October, the Pacific coast had to haul every ton of steel from the eastern steel mills over railroads already choked with other necessary transportation. In the first 6 months of 1942, 2,638,087 tons of steel were thus hauled by railroad to the Pacific coast, and of this amount one-half went into the hulls of new ships. But every single pound of that amount of steel could have been produced within a comparatively few miles of the Pacific coast shipyards and other war industries, from its own local iron-ore deposits that Almighty God has planted under their very feet and close to local sources of fuel and hydroelectric power.

This is a monstrous situation. But it need surprise no one. We know why the Pacific coast was denied the right and assistance to construct their own pig iron and steel producing facilities. Were the War Production Board to approve the erection of sponge-iron plants, blast furnaces, rolling mills, and other equipment for the local production of iron and steel, then the present rigid and very lucrative price system that has retarded industry in the West would be at an end. The big eastern shipyards,

which are controlled by the Steel Trust, must maintain their business, even if it means a slower, smaller over-all rate of Nation's ship production. So it is evident that the Pacific coast will not get any steel producing facilities except the amount that is forced by public opinion.

BRAZEN INTERFERENCE

I would like here to refer to Henry Kaiser's experience in California. His plant, the only new and recent construction of this kind located west of the Missouri will produce 1,200 tons of pig iron daily when it gets in operation. But when the plant was almost completed the engineers found themselves short some 58 tons of steel. To get the insignificant quantity of steel required released from the steel warehouses no less than 60 transactions with the War Production Board were necessary—telephone calls, telegrams, and conferences. Finally Mr. Donald Nelson personally had to step in and order the necessary steel priority for the Kaiser plant—after 60,000 tons of potential production had been held up by such obstruction and wholly wasteful bickering.

It is my sincere belief that the Steel Trust considers itself to be absolutely secure in its ability to throttle any comprehensive program for the further establishment of sponge iron or blast furnaces or any other form of steel making construction, anywhere in this country—except, of course, for the few companies owning or connected with the Lake Superior deposits.

I believe they feel that their high pressure lobby and their staff of highly paid public relations men, who operate under the very dome of the Capitol, can handle any threatening or adverse legislation that might offer hindrance to their selfish interests.

I believe they confidently can rely upon Admiral Land and such other officials to resist the erection of more steel producing facilities on the Pacific coast.

I believe they intend to continue to force western war industries to wait for their steel to be hauled thousands of miles over war-tangled railroad lines. The facts before me make it impossible that I should believe otherwise of the consistent, unrelenting, and unscrupulous campaign that has been waged to prevent any but the Steel Trust from participating in the gigantic expansion program for steel production that this Nation requires and is now undertaking. I believe it and I am appalled.

UNSHACKLE WESTERN INDUSTRY—TO PRODUCE

Knowing the facts of this case to be indisputable, I herewith serve notice on the Steel Trust and all its friends and servants that I shall continue my efforts to expose their unpatriotic activities.

I shall keep on protesting against the deliberate and calculated freezing out of small business enterprises—which even today are being deprived of the opportunity to participate in the war effort, regardless of ability, facilities, and eagerness to labor in democracy's behalf.

I shall use every means within my power to organize public resistance to the Steel Trusts methods of buying, bullying, bluffing, and lying to maintain mastery of the most vital of America's production efforts.

I now solemnly demand that due cognizance be given to the wartime necessity of providing the Pacific coast with every pound of pig iron and steel that her war industries can use. I ask that any further attempts to delay or deny the freedom and facilities to produce from the abundant natural resources at hand in this territory be recognized as equivalent to treason.

Gentlemen, can you imagine our enemies, the Nazis or the Japs, allowing their big steel producers to block the increased production of steel from independent sources—just because that might result in post-war competition? Their steelmasters would probably lose both their mills and their heads if they attempted it.

Are we then, because we are a democracy, going to stand for this sort of private corporate dictatorship over our war-production program? Are we going to sit idly by and see no use made in this war of one of the greatest war resources we possess—our tremendous iron ore and cheap fuel deposits of the West?

TOO LITTLE—TOO LATE

I wonder how many of us would look with complacency upon the efforts of a small group of shrewd and selfish men if they were to attempt to establish a dictatorship over the production of wheat—or cotton—or oil—or any of the other essential materials we need in astronomical quantities today.

Yet, that is precisely what the Steel Trust is now doing with steel and iron and will continue to do so long as we permit this situation to exist.

The evidence I have introduced in this statement relative to the Pacific coast might well, I am sure, be duplicated in any number of other localities in our country. I happen to be familiar with this particular situation in my own State of Washington; I have seen at first hand the disgraceful results of the Steel Trust's actions. However, I dare say that scores of my colleagues could present duplicate experiences, were they to investigate why and how the local iron industries that formerly thrived in their own districts were wiped out of existence.

The Steel Trust—acting through its faithful representatives on the War Production Board, and its powerful lobbyists—has become so arrogant, so certain of its ability to sidetrack or cripple any program that might interfere with its own profits, that we here in Congress must take action.

We must see to it that this war is fought for the preservation of our democratic institutions, and not for the preservation of the profits of the Steel Trust.

With the facts before us in all their hideous array, posterity will be fully justified in accusing us of providing too little—too late, unless we immediately undertake to relieve this wholly unnecessary and frightfully desperate situation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman from Washington yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I gladly yield to my friend from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to say to the gentleman I have had the great privilege of serving with him through a part of his service in the Congress. I think he has been one of the most earnest Members I have known, one with the deepest convictions, and my association with him has been an inspiration. I think the speech he has delivered today is a fitting climax to a distinguished career.

Mr. HILL of Washington. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I yield.

Mr. PIERCE. I wish to extend my sincere thanks to my friend and colleague from Washington for this admirable address. I have watched it carefully. I have read much on the same subject myself. I believe it is factually correct. The gentleman has certainly given us a real history of the operations of the Steel Trust. The State of Washington and the whole Northwest have never had a more conscientious, interesting, and intelligent Representative than our friend the gentleman from Washington [KNUTE HILL]. I am sorry to see him retire from the Congress at this time.

Mr. HILL of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I yield.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join in the commendation of our colleague, the gentleman from Washington, Hon. KNUTE HILL, in what has been said by our colleagues on the floor today. We regret that he is leaving us. He has rendered a splendid service here. My association with him on the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has convinced me of his probity and his statesmanship.

Mr. HILL of Washington. I thank my colleague from the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to add my word of praise to the gentleman from Washington. It has been a great privilege and pleasure to serve with him on the Committee on Ways and Means. He is a man of great ability, outstanding courage and distinction. His passing from among us is a distinct loss to the House, to his district, and to the Nation.

Mr. HILL of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I would not want this opportunity to pass without somebody on the Republican side pointing out that we on this side share with our colleagues on the Democratic side the great respect they have for the fine type of courageous statesmanship which you have demonstrated as a Member of this House. We wish you well. We admire your fine spirit. We appreciate the contribution you have made to this Republic.

Mr. HILL of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to add my word of commendation to what has been said. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve with the gentleman from the State of Washington. We are going to miss him very much on the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HILL of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Kansas very much.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Washington. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I should like to add my commendation and express the pleasure I have received from having served with the gentleman from Washington. I regret that he will not be with us in the coming session.

Mr. HILL of Washington. It has been both a pleasure and a privilege to have served in this House for the past 10 years. My only regret is to leave these associations and you, my good friends.

You have a great task—an arduous and serious task—before you; both on my right and on my left. Let me leave with you a few words of Rudyard Kipling, taken from his *Recessional*:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget; lest we forget.

At this time of the year—Christmastide—I add a few thoughts which I trust are appropriate:

THOUGHTS AT CHRISTMASTIDE

We commemorate at this season the birth of the Christ child in the manger. This teaches us humility.

It is the season of good will toward all mankind. This teaches us tolerance.

The rigors of long, dark, wintry nights are upon us. This teaches us patience.

Soon will come the reawakening of all Nature wearing the garments of spring. This teaches us faith—faith in God, faith in our fellow men, faith in ourselves.

Dawn always follows the darkest hour of the night; spring ever returns after winter; the Prince of Peace surely overcomes the god of war. This teaches us hope for the coming years.

This is the season when sweet charity walks abroad. This teaches us that love is the greatest thing in the world.

So, my goods friends and colleagues, at this festive season I wish you the daily attendance of these simple virtues throughout the coming year.

[Here the gavel fell.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MITCHELL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago when I became a Member of this House I made the acquaintance of a great many Members on both the Democratic and Republican sides. They expressed themselves as being deeply interested in me and in my people, and voiced desire to be of whatever service they could to me in my work here in the Congress.

I am leaving Congress now of my own free will. I was not a candidate for reelection; I chose not to be a candidate, because I felt there was a bigger work which I could do for my people and particularly for my beloved Southland than I could do here in Congress, and before I finish these few remarks I shall talk about the work I expect to do when I leave Congress. Most prominent among the pledges which I made when I was seeking to be elected to Congress in 1934 was this:

If I am elected to Congress, I shall seek to make friends for myself and for the race, realizing that for any individual or any group of individuals to do well in the midst of a great population, it is absolutely necessary that strong bonds of friendship exist between them. If I am elected, I shall make friends in an honorable way with the people of both races on every possible occasion, and I shall try to so conduct myself that as result of my work, there will be created in the hearts of men and women all over the country a more intelligent and more liberal attitude toward the Negro.

I wish to read a paragraph I dug up this morning from a statement I made immediately after I was elected to Congress in 1934. This is what I said:

I shall address myself first to looking after the interests of the people of the First Congressional District of Illinois who elected me to that office. I shall always endeavor to be on the alert and shall use all the power that resides in me to protect the interest of my group. I shall welcome constructive criticism from people of the country, both colored and white, and shall endeavor to do my full duty without fear or favor of man but trusting in God as my leader, to whom I shall be responsible for my every act.

As I stand here to say good-bye to many of you who were here when I came, I feel I have had a wonderful career here in Congress. This has been to me more than a great legislative body; it has been a great university, and I do not hesitate to say that the lessons I have learned from contact with you will go with me as I leave Congress, and I shall seek to put many of them into real force with my people.

I am not going to Chicago, to New York, or to remain here in Washington; I am going back south where I was born and reared, not to the State of Alabama but to the State of Virginia; and I have a very definite reason and purpose in doing so. I realize that I represent a minority group in this country. From time to time there are grave misunderstandings that could be worked out if we were a little more patient, a little more tolerant, and studied these things a little more carefully. I believe I can make a contribution to the great work that was carried forward by my leader, and my teacher, and my benefactor; I refer now to Booker Washington. It was a happy privilege of mine to study and to serve under him, and I have tried here to reflect the beautiful spirit I saw always emanating from the life of that great leader, that great statesman.

Tomorrow I go to live in the great State of Virginia. If you see me 24 hours from now you will see me in overalls on my own farm. I go down there to dedicate anew my life and every bit of energy I possess to working out a better understanding between the two races in the

South, not in a spirit of bitterness, but in a spirit of understanding, a spirit of toleration, a spirit that I believe will lead us to a better state in life.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank those who have already expressed to me their regrets in leaving these Halls of Congress. There is no doubt in my mind as to the confidence which you have placed in me, and I refer to Members on both sides of the aisle. I want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] for what he said in the RECORD a day or two ago, I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] for the splendid things that he said this morning. I want to also thank the scores of Democrats and Republicans who have spoken to me privately with reference to my going and have expressed themselves in terms which tell me that the effort I have put forth here is appreciated. Everyone has said something encouraging and expressed regrets at my leaving. I want to close by reading a paragraph from a letter which I have just received.

Mr. PRIEST. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. It has been my pleasure and privilege to serve on the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads with the gentleman from Illinois for the past 2 years. I have found him to be a very careful, intelligent student of legislation. He has performed a very valuable service to that committee and I am sure his services and his counsel will be missed by that committee.

Mr. MITCHELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PIERCE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. PIERCE. I have been acquainted with the gentleman from Illinois since he has been here. I have gone through many years, I have seen many members of the race he so well represents, and I am sincerely hopeful they will be as tolerant, as kind, as thoughtful, and work as hard as he has to bring about the harmony that he sees, that I see, must exist when the two races live side by side in this land of ours.

Mr. BURDICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. May I say to the gentleman that in my judgment from observation of him, he has earned the right to be another great leader among the colored people of the South.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois for the statements he has made and for the fine attitude that he has always shown as a leader of his race. I have talked with him on many occasions. I know that he recognizes the problems that have arisen between the two races as they exist side by side in the South and that may arise between any two races that are trying to live together. I have

found the gentleman always to be tolerant, to be patient, and to be earnest in his endeavor to solve those problems. He knows a great many of the leading Negro citizens of the State of Alabama and of other States in the South. He has worked hand in hand with those people in trying to solve their problems. He has been most helpful, patient, and tolerant. I do not know who his successor will be. I have heard the gentleman speak very highly of him, and I earnestly hope that whomever he may be he will prove to be the same type of leader as the gentleman who is now leaving Congress has proven to be.

Mr. MITCHELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG. It has been a privilege indeed to have served in Congress as a colleague of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MITCHELL]. He is one of the great orators of this period and he is an outstanding leader in this forum. I join with other Members here in wishing him many happy years of service to his people and to this Nation.

Mr. DISNEY. Does the gentleman yield for this comment?

Mr. MITCHELL. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY].

Mr. DISNEY. The gentleman from Illinois has won the admiration of both sides of the House by his deportment, his courtesy, thoughtfulness, and sound judgment. If all people of both races in the United States had and practiced the wisdom and understanding of the mutual problems as he has, this Republic would be on a sounder basis. The gentleman carries with him in his new field the very best wishes of the Members of this House.

Mr. MITCHELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MOSER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOSER. I would like to add in behalf of my worthy colleague from Illinois that when I first came here and made his acquaintance I promised him certain support. I have two letters that I have very carefully preserved among my archives which will go home with me and will be cherished. I have always found him to be courteous, faithful, and zealous and, above all, a gentleman worthy of the Halls of Congress.

Mr. MITCHELL. I thank the gentleman. Whatever our differences have been in opinion expressed on this floor in debate, I wish to say that there rests in my heart and soul no bitterness of any kind against any Member of this House. In fact, there is no individual in the world against whom I carry bitterness. Like my great benefactor, Booker T. Washington, long since I determined that I shall never allow any one to make me stoop so low as to hate him.

My home for the future is located in the great historic State of Virginia in Dinwiddie County on No. 1 Highway about 8 miles south of Petersburg. My doors are open at all times to my colleagues and to all to whom I can render

a service. I have built my house by the side of the road, and I want it understood that I am a friend to man.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to close by reading a short paragraph from a letter which I received from the President of the United States with reference to my retirement from the Congress:

In leaving Congress you must have a feeling of satisfaction that you have had a part in the constructive legislation which has meant so much to the welfare of the people as a whole.

I want to again thank the Members on both sides of the aisle for the fine treatment I have received at your hands, for the interest that you have manifested in the things that I have brought to your attention and, above all, for that co-operative spirit that you have shown in all of the things that we have tried to consider together where the interest of my people was involved.

[Here the gavel fell.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a statement issued in 1920 by Elihu Root and others.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, there are uneasy signs in the political trends in the United States that point to the rejection by the people at the end of World War No. 2 of any comprehensive plan for the preservation and enforcement of world peace. In other words, we seem to be preparing nationally to tread the exact path of isolation that led to defeat in 1920 of the League of Nations covenant, and to the period of extreme nationalism that followed. While I am disappointed and grieved at this outlook, yet I find it unwise to close my eyes, as do some of the friends of world co-operation, to the plain and unmistakable facts.

The congressional elections of this year dealt drastically with those in the membership of this body who voted for the lend-lease law—a measure that stiffened the morale of England, and perhaps kept her people from throwing their hands up in despair. It is political blindness not to admit that isolationist sentiment throughout many parts of the country accomplished these defeats. At the same time that Members of this Congress who supported aid to England were retired, other Members notoriously out of sympathy with the pre-Pearl Harbor policies of the administration, were re-elected, in many instances by increased majorities.

My only purpose is, as a retiring Member of this body, to warn the friends of international cooperation that their cause is lost, unless by education and by persuasion the outlook of great sections of this country is radically changed. Propaganda is steadily being spread that eventually will create the war weariness

that suddenly overwhelmed the United States in 1920, and caused its people to embrace the doctrine that we should, as a Nation, attend to our domestic affairs and let the rest of the world look out for itself. The next Congress will do its share, consciously or unconsciously, to induce this state of mind.

No one can convince me that the two major parties of the United States are going to treat the issue of collective security as above the realm of politics. Obviously, the Democratic Party through the Atlantic charter, and the philosophy of President Roosevelt, is tactically bound to espouse the need of world cooperation for peace, unless it wants abjectly to back-track over the course it has so consistently followed.

What attitude the Republican Party will finally take is beyond the knowledge of any man. It has so far deliberately maintained itself in a position that will enable it to move in either direction. If anyone replies that the action of the Republican National Committee recently is indicative of the future charting of the party's course, my answer is that national committees do not fix party programs, and never did. Their objective is to win elections by composing inter-party differences, and evading tests on any significant issue that may split the party. The so-called resolution reaffirmed at the recent St. Louis meeting, and held out by the naive as a sign of Republican conversion, is so vague that it can be redeemed by the slightest nod in favor of world cooperation. The proof of that is that it was sponsored by an isolationist of the first rank, who by no means has recanted his preachments before Pearl Harbor. Let us hear the exact text of that resolution:

We realize that after this war the responsibility of the Nation will not be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States; that our Nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity and cooperation among the nations of the world in order that our own liberty may be preserved and that the blighting and destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us and upon the free and peace-loving peoples of the earth.

When you analyze the sentiment of the present Republican membership of Congress, you must concede that it does not promise much in the way of international cooperation. If the next Congress is called upon to implement the above resolution, it will be exceedingly cautious, if it does not wholly disregard it. This will be due to the isolationist views of the hold-over Members of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

If it is suggested that my view is colored by partisanship, my answer is that the solemn and binding promise of some thirty of the outstanding Republicans in the country, in 1920, that the election of Senator Harding to the Presidency would assure to the people of the country the creation of an association or society of nations to stabilize the peace of nations was, after the votes were counted, repudiated as if it were a meaningless scrap of paper.

When this manifesto, said to have been composed by Elihu Root, was circulated for signatures, for the purpose of using

it as a campaign document to hold in the Republican Party liberal persons who were attached to the idea of world security, there was one skeptic who refused to add his name—Dr. H. N. McCracken, president of Vassar College, who in a New York Times interview said:

Although I have been asked to sign the statement which has been written by Elihu Root in behalf of Senator Harding's candidacy, I cannot do so, for the reason that the names of those signing it, will not in my opinion have any influence on Senator Harding's foreign policy after election. It seems to me that the same group of Republican Senators will control the Republican policy who have controlled it in the past, and that nothing is to be expected from them in the way of international cooperation.

After the Presidency election was decided, it did not take long for the prophecy of this distinguished educator to be fulfilled.

This manifesto turned out, just as he suspected, to be a hollow pronouncement that ought to have brought deep and sincere regret to all the signers.

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT

The text of the memorable 1920 statement, with a list of the signers, follows:

The undersigned, who desire that the United States shall do her full part in association with the other civilized nations to prevent war, have earnestly considered how we may contribute most effectively to that end by our votes in the coming election.

The question between the candidates is not whether our country shall join in such an association. It is whether we shall join under an agreement containing the exact provisions negotiated by President Wilson at Paris, or under an agreement which omits or modifies some of those provisions that are very objectionable to great numbers of the American people.

The paper signed by 38 Republican Senators in March 1919 before the league covenant was adopted at Paris, advised the President that the signers could not approve a treaty in the form then proposed, although it was their sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament.

A majority of the Senate voted to ratify the League amendment with modifications, which there is good evidence to show would have been accepted by the other nations; but Mr. Wilson refused to accept these modifications, and insisted upon the agreement absolutely unchanged, and Democratic Senators sufficient in number to defeat the treaty as modified followed Mr. Wilson by voting against ratification.

That is substantially the difference between the parties now. The Democratic platform and candidate stand unqualifiedly for the agreement negotiated at Paris without substantive modification.

On the other hand, the Republican platform says: "The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts; and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war."

Mr. Harding said in his speech of August 28:

"There are distinctly two types of international relationship. One is an offensive and

defensive alliance of great powers. * * * The other type is a society of free nations, or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations animated by considerations of right and justice instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart, and I would make no fine distinction as to whom credit is due. One need not care what it is called. Let it be an association, a society or a league, or what not. Our concern is solely with the substance, not the form thereof."

Mr. Harding has since repeatedly reaffirmed the declarations of this speech in the most positive terms.

The question accordingly is not between a league and no league, but is whether certain provisions in the proposed league agreement shall be accepted unchanged or shall be changed.

The contest is not about the principle of a league of nations, but it is about the method of most effectively applying that principle to preserve peace.

If the proposed changes in the Paris agreement were captious or without substantial grounds, one might question the sincerity of their advocates. This, however, is not the case.

The principal change proposed concerns article X of the League Covenant as negotiated at Paris. Mr. Wilson declares this to be the heart of the League and the chief controversy is about this.

Article X provides that the nations agreeing to the treaty shall preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League.

That is an obligation of the most vital importance and it certainly binds every nation entering into it to go to war whenever war may be necessary to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any member of the League against external aggression.

It is idle to say that Congress has power to refuse to authorize such a war, for whenever the treaty calls for war a refusal by Congress to pass the necessary resolution would be a refusal by our Government to keep the obligation of the treaty. The alternative would be war or a breach of the solemnly pledged faith of the United States.

We cannot regard such a provision as necessary or useful for a league to preserve peace.

We have reached the conclusion that the true course to bring America into an effective league to preserve peace is not by insisting with Mr. Cox upon the acceptance of such a provision as article X, thus prolonging the unfortunate situation created by Mr. Wilson's insistence upon that article, but by frankly calling upon the other nations to agree to changes in the proposed agreement which will obviate this vital objection and other objections less the subject of dispute.

For this course we can look only to the Republican Party and its candidate; the Democratic Party and Mr. Cox are not bound to follow it. The Republican Party is bound by every consideration of good faith to pursue such a course until the declared object is attained.

The conditions of Europe make it essential that the stabilizing effect of the treaty already made between the European powers shall not be lost by them and that the necessary changes be made by changing the terms of that treaty rather than by beginning entirely anew.

That course Mr. Harding is willing to follow, for he said in his speech of August 28:

"I would take and combine all that is good and excise all that is bad from both organizations (the Court and the League). This

statement is broad enough to include the suggestion that if the League which has heretofore riveted our considerations and apprehensions has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe that its good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that Continent, then it can be amended or revised so that we may still have a remnant of the world's aspirations in 1918 build into the world's highest conception of helpful cooperation in the ultimate realization."

We therefore believe that we can most effectively advance the cause of international cooperation to promote peace by supporting Mr. Harding for election to the Presidency.

Lyman Abbott; Nicholas Murray Butler, president, Columbia University; Robert S. Brookings, president, Washington University, St. Louis; Paul D. Cravath; Charles W. Dabney, University of Cincinnati; William H. P. Faunce, president, Brown University; Frank J. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins University; Warren Gregory, San Francisco; John Grier Hibben, president, Princeton University; Herbert Hoover; Charles Evans Hughes; Alexander C. Humphries, president, Stevens Institute of Technology; Ernest M. Hopkins, president, Dartmouth College; William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; Samuel McCune Lindsay, president, Academy of Political Science, Columbia University; A. Lawrence Lowell, president, Harvard University, chairman, executive committee, League to Enforce Peace; John Henry MacCracken, president, Lafayette College; Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio; George A. Plimpton, president, board of trustees, Amherst College; Henry S. Pritchett, president, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching; Charles A. Richmond, president, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Elihu Root; Jacob Gould Schurman, former president, Cornell University; Henry L. Stimson; Oscar S. Straus, member, executive committee, League to Enforce Peace; William Allen White, editor, Emporia, Kans.; George W. Wickersham, member, executive committee, League to Enforce Peace; W. W. Willoughby, professor, political science, Johns Hopkins University; Ray Lyman Wilbur, president, Leland Stanford, Junior, University.

OCTOBER 14, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE THREATENED SHORTAGE OF OIL

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, some time ago I indicated in a short speech on this floor that in my opinion we are rapidly running into a shortage of oil, that I would later discuss the matter more in detail. My concern has deepened as I have become more familiar with the details of our situation. When I say that I am concerned about our ability to meet the growing demands on petroleum I use the word "concern" to avoid giving expression to the alarm I feel.

Now that we have completed the first year of our participation in the war we can measure the extent of our further participation. Mr. Speaker, from the facts I have been able to ascertain, unless the present trend is reversed, we will

within a year face a serious and certain shortage of petroleum supply to meet the necessary demands upon us to maintain the war for a long period of time. The statistics prove this statement.

What figures I furnish you will be the most conservative estimates I have been able to get. Many opinions are expressed that the estimates I am giving are too liberal. It is estimated that our present demand for crude petroleum is 4,218,000 barrels per day and that our present production of oil is 3,824,000 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute report of December 9, 1942.

We have in above-ground stocks of oil approximately 235,000,000 barrels of crude oil and 204,000,000 barrels of gasoline distillate and fuel-oil stocks, or a total of 439,000,000 barrels. It must be understood that 40 to 50 percent of the above-ground stocks are working stocks—static stocks, if you please—for use in refinery operations and for constant pipe-line content. Deducting these working stocks, we have about 35 days of crude, and 40 days of refined stocks. These figures are had from a current trade journal, although a certain official source claims that there are 510,000,000 barrels in above-ground stocks. I prefer the trade journal figures.

Seventy-five days' supply? Stalingrad was besieged for longer than 75 days—it is still under siege.

It is conservatively estimated that our demands will be increasing during the coming year to 4,670,000 barrels per day. It is hoped that the supply from all sources can be increased to 4,452,000 barrels per day. This optimistic statement is taken from a report to the Petroleum Industry War Council. I have found no one who will seriously even contend that we can reach and maintain that rate of production of oil produced and delivered. Even if it were reached and maintained, we would still be drawing on our above-ground stocks at the rate of 213,000 barrels per day.

This is the best picture that I can paint of the present situation and seems to be the one relied upon by some divisions of our Government to justify their lack of concern and action.

The Congress must not follow the disastrous error in the war program as has already appeared with relation to other essential materials. The story of rubber is not the only one that marks bureaucratic bungling in its worst aspects. The executive department has been given complete authority to carry on this war, by the Congress. Personally, I do not intend, as a Member of this House, to take the responsibility, nor do I want to have my colleagues share it, for "the petroleum situation" to be a byword and a hissing as "the rubber situation" now is in America.

Some understanding of the importance of petroleum and its products to the present war effort may be had when we recognize that our entire effort is based on oil. This is a war of oil, waged by machines and men that would be helpless and useless without it. If we are to dominate the air, and the sea, and the land, as well, we must implement our

armies with an abundant supply of this basic material.

We today read of the turn of battle being dependent upon one army or the other's control of the air power. This air control is dependent almost entirely upon our ability to supply sufficient petroleum products of superior quality. This is illustrated when we recognize that it is generally estimated that more than two-thirds of all of the tonnage weight of material that is used in the war effort is petroleum and its products.

We read of the increasing rate of our production of airplanes; we thrill at the reports of new naval vessels that are being launched daily; the automobile industry's production of tanks is increasing at a rate that reflects great credit on that industry—but all of these must be useless in the face of an insufficient supply of petroleum products.

Our production program for building a great Army, for expanding our Navy, for insuring supremacy in the air, has reached stupendous proportions. It continues to grow. As time progresses we are becoming more proficient in the production of every element necessary to our war effort. Every element save one—nothing has been done by our Government to encourage the increasing of our petroleum production and delivery; nothing except certain favorable priorities to exploratory wells. This small effort is nullified by the many efforts to discourage the producers of petroleum. If the planes we are building are to be useful they must have oil. If our tanks are to roll they must have oil. If our Navy fights it must have oil. Yet nothing is done to insure this supply. I understand from reliable sources that there is a serious possibility of an early shortage of aviation lubricants. Nothing could be more appalling or bring greater condemnation by the people on the heads of all the branches of Government. No one in official life could possibly make an explanation of a shortage of aviation lubricants. The people's intelligence would not stand for such an alibi.

The figures I have given you are extremely conservative. We now have less than 20 percent of our projected military forces in the foreign theatres of war. Up until recently we have conducted a defensive war. Now that we are ready for an offensive effort our resources must be multiplied many times. If we are running into an oil shortage with only 20 percent of our overseas Army engaged, what will the story be when several millions more of soldiers are across? With them must go the necessary implements of warfare which will depend entirely for their successful operation on an abundant supply of petroleum. We must recognize that before this war is over, we will most likely be confronted with a long offensive effort against armies strategically located for stubborn defense. What this means in the lives of our soldiers can be illustrated when we observe the death and destruction and prolonged effort between the Russian and the German armies at Stalingrad. What the Germans faced in their offensive there may be multiplied many times in the history of our offensive yet to come.

Estimates from reliable sources—Congressman COLE's report to the President—indicate that before this year is over we will have a demand for 5,000,000 barrels of petroleum per day. This is beyond any possible estimate of production from our present ability to produce and deliver petroleum. In fact, many doubt that we can reach for any useful length of time the amount of production now estimated as being necessary during the year 1943. Certainly, in order to maintain this production, much greater support must be given the American petroleum industry than it has had during the past year.

For the first 10 months of this year we have completed only 60 percent of the wells completed during the same period last year, and at this time we are completing wells at the rate of only 50 percent of the wells completed for the same period last year. During the first half of 1942 we discovered new oil amounting to only about 25 percent of the amount of oil used during that same period of time. This downward trend has existed for the past 3 years.

While we are at this time drilling exploratory wells at the rate of approximately 96 percent of the number of wells drilled for a comparative period of 1941, this decreasing rate of discovery indicates that we must drill many more wells. It is indicated that at the conclusion of the present year we will have drilled 3,100 "wildcat" wells. This is certainly not sufficient. More "wildcat" wells must be drilled if we are to maintain our reserves. It has been estimated that during the coming year we must drill at least 4,500 exploratory wells.

I have said that the Congress was not responsible for some of the failures. On the other hand, I must commend the wisdom of Congress for its far-sightedness with relation to petroleum. During our participation in the First World War, the Congress recognized the necessity for building up our petroleum reserves and for maintaining a strong petroleum industry. It adjusted and corrected the tax program for the United States by encouraging the petroleum industry to go out and search for oil. This was made possible by the depletion allowance which provided for the return of capital through the operation and protected, so far as possible, against the extreme hazards of such operations. After experience this provision was simplified in 1926 by the insertion of the present method and rate of depletion allowance.

Contrary to the encouragement that should be given to the petroleum industry, it has faced many difficulties during the past year. Instead of having a definite program of encouraging production, the various departments of Government have been working at cross purposes, and the industry has had to deal with a series of governments rather than with one—26 to be exact.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. The impression seems to be quite current throughout the country that we are rationing gasoline in

order to save rubber, but, according to the remarks of the gentleman, there is something more serious than that about it.

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; and I do not see why they do not say so. As someone wittily said, it was because Rommel lost his gasoline ticket that he had to leave Africa.

On one hand, the oil industry is urged to make further exploratory efforts and by another division it is told that it cannot have materials with which to operate. It has been required to increase the production and distribution of certain products by one division of Government and by another has been prevented from recovering the cost of such operations. It has been required to increase its production of petroleum in order to furnish quantities sufficient to make products for synthetic production of other war essentials for which we have a shortage. During all of this time it has been threatened by other branches of Government with the removal of the present provisions of the tax law with relation to the depletion allowance. There has been confusion of demands, directives, and obligations. This situation should not be tolerated. It is hoped that we may expect some correction. This should be done by the executive department of our Government, and quickly.

Congressman COLE in his letter to the President to which I called your attention a while ago used this language:

I paint a somber picture, Mr. President, and I regret its necessity, but I would be recalcitrant of my duty did I not call it to your attention before leaving Washington.

Oil is more surely a war product, and a more important one than steel, guns, armament, or explosives, and we do not restrict their production by price.

We are certainly headed toward disaster, Mr. President, if we cannot make provision at this time for an increased supply of near-by petroleum.

The time lapse between the search for petroleum and its use where needed is at least 2 years.

If we knew that one-fourth of our iron furnaces or steel mills would be out of commission within 2 years, and it took 2 years to build others, we would certainly do something about it, and do it now.

It is not a sound administrative policy to have the direction of production, refining, and transportation of petroleum products in the hands of one bureau, and the regulation of the price, which is the sole means of assuring us of these necessary products, in the hands of another bureau, which has neither the experience, nor the personnel, nor the responsibility for the production, yet in fact has complete control of the amount of production of this product through price control.

What is Germany doing? The answer is that Germany is not dealing with such tremendous distances as the United States, her lines are nonoceanic lines in the main. Besides her whole economic set-up is not based like ours upon oil.

The President has only recently, through an Executive order, placed the responsibility for a national policy with regard to petroleum in the hands of the present Secretary of the Interior. He understands the necessities of our situation. Mr. Ickes has learned by official experience, every detail of the oil industry. He now has limited authority. He

should be given a free hand. If a definite program is not announced at an early date, indicating definite progress along these lines, I expect to come back to this body with plans to effect these purposes so that the petroleum industry may no longer be hampered in its efforts to supply the petroleum products so essential to the conduct of the war.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for a minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I have made that request for the purpose of saying that I feel that my colleague from Oklahoma has given a very timely warning with reference to this matter, which is one of the most essential facing the country. I sincerely hope that the next Congress and our leaders will take notice of this threatened oil shortage.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, the situation is not theoretical; it is actual. It has passed the time of being potential. It is actual, and we will be on our backs within a year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman that it is not potential, but is actual. It is here, and we must recognize that fact.

[Here the gavel fell.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4068. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders;

H. R. 6447. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer;

H. R. 7142. An act relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending season's greetings to our armed forces.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5569. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of

naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6671) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 137) entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri."

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I say farewell to the Congress of the United States. My heart is heavy, but I am happy.

I leave even poorer than I came, but I am rich.

Though not defeated for reelection to this House, I have, nevertheless, felt the cruel hand of fate. But I have more than kept the faith.

In these 34 short years I have lived a full lifetime. The average laborer of today will have worked, at his retirement, some 80,000 hours. I have worked more than 88,000.

Four years ago a needy and a worthy people elected me to this high office—over one of its ablest veterans. The principal issue was the harnessing of the White River in the Arkansas-Missouri Ozarks, for its tremendous power, to control its devastating floods and to provide navigation and recreation. The challenge was gigantic. But the dams are on the way. They will be self-liquidating. The great Norfolk, now 60 percent completed, will help destroy nazi-ism. Bull Shoals and Table Rock are authorized and ready to go. We have cracked the ice.

When I came here Adolf Hitler was raging like a mad bull in a china shop. For four long years, we have been in unprecedented, almost constant session.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the power developed in Arkansas, to which the gentleman has referred, is due largely to the efforts of the gentleman himself. No man who has served in this House for the same length of time has rendered a greater service to the power consumers of America than has the distinguished gentleman who now addresses us, and especially is that true with reference to the rural power consumers and especially throughout that section of the Southwest from which he comes. We all regret to see him go. No

man in this House will miss the gentleman from Arkansas more than I, but in his new position as head of the Rural Power Cooperators, representing the rural power consumers of America, I predict that he will render one of his greatest services in helping us to carry this to every farm home in America and make the rural sections of this country a better and a brighter place in which to live. You have rendered a great service, Mr. ELLIS, and it is a service that will live long after you have disappeared from the Congress.

Mr. ELLIS. I thank the gentleman, and may I say that Mr. RANKIN has been of great assistance—an inspiration to me.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has just said regarding the services of the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS]. I confirm it, and also congratulate my friend from Arkansas on what he has been able to accomplish in the brief years we have worked together. Arkansas, and also the entire Nation, should be proud of him and congratulate him on this accomplishment.

Mr. ELLIS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I add my testimony also as to the effectiveness of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS], not only for bringing about power development in his own section, but also for being of inestimable benefit to many of us interested in the great Tennessee Valley Authority, and also in giving great service to the rural electrification program throughout the Nation. At this time particularly, when the food-for-victory program is so important, I am of opinion that we have overlooked the importance of developing and completing many of those rural projects, many of which have already strung their wires, put up their poles and installed their transformers and done everything except very little to activate these lines. To do that would require very little critical materials, and would very materially add to the food-for-victory program. I am delighted that the gentleman who has worked so effectively here, is now going into the work of furthering the interests of the rural projects, and I wish him well. I remember when he first came here he made the statement that during his campaign he had promised that he would outdo JOHN RANKIN. I will not say that the gentleman has been able to do that, for I do not think anybody could, but he has come as near to doing it as anybody could up to this time.

Mr. ELLIS. I thank all the gentlemen for the compliments.

THERE ARE DANGER SIGNS AHEAD

Though I have great confidence in the people and our chosen form of government; though I know that somehow we will pull out ahead, I do have certain very grave fears. I list a few of them:

First, I fear that this war may be much longer, that hundreds of thousands more American boys may lose their lives

because of the sabotaging of the war effort by certain selfish interests who have taken advantage of the crisis—even more than in peacetime—to slip their emissaries into high places to do a job for them. Notable instances are Electric Bond & Share's Col. John C. Damon in charge of power in the War Department—he admits he owns stock in Utah Power & Light, subsidiary of E. B. & S., that he has worked many years for Ebasco; C. W. Kellogg, head of Edison Electric Institute in the old O. P. M.; and Electric Bond & Share's J. E. Moore, chief of power production of War Production Board. Incidentally, I know that the President knows of Damon's activities and he may have his walking papers now. They have done their best to keep public power and the R. E. A. from helping win the war.

Our Government's war-power contracts stink to high heaven and most assuredly they were negotiated by persons wholly disloyal to our great Commander in Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Second, I fear that at the end of this war we may fail again to execute those scoundrels responsible for the mass murder of millions, that we may fail again to take that necessary further step to set up some sort of common union of the democracies to enforce democracy in the world with an adequate army and navy—the Army and Navy—world-wide democracy that shall embody all the “four freedoms.”

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Do you mean that you expect to have an army and navy of our own that is going to enforce the freedoms on all of the other nations of the world? I hope I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. ELLIS. I mean that I think the world has become too small for democracy and totalitarianism to live side by side; that one or the other is going to prevail, and that we must make democracy a living force and give it to the world in a way that they cannot fail to take it.

Mr. RICH. But we want to be very careful that we do not lose our democracy here and have a totalitarian government.

Mr. ELLIS. That is the reason I am talking about what these selfish interests are doing.

Third, I fear that to our own youth and to the earth's youth—my children and yours—we may again be too negligent in teaching democracy as the only means to an end.

Fourth, I fear that in our own land there is danger of us driving headlong into some sort of dictatorship through high-pressure groups. These same corrupt interests have brought about the present situation in America through their virtual control for more than a century of most every political party then in power.

Fifth, I fear that certain interests through their controlled press—thank God for those few papers and publications yet free—have to some extent already succeeded in, and that they will continue to endeavor to discredit the Congress. This done, democracy is gone.

Sixth, I fear that after the war these certain interests will again propagandize the country into releasing wartime controls too quickly in order to “make their kill,” and that we may get a disastrous, run-away inflation.

Seventh, I fear that if we do not begin quickly to unshackle ourselves from certain controls and prejudices in order to provide greater equality of opportunity, it may some day be too late. An extensive public-works program, essentially in the field of self-liquidating projects, not only Nation-wide but world-wide, is our only hope of rehabilitating the millions of sons, sweethearts, brothers, fathers, WAAC's, and WAVE's of this and other lands who tomorrow will start pouring back from the war. Democracy must exist for all, not alone for those who may wrest the controls. That is not democracy. It must be economic as well as political. We cannot be “half free and half slave.”

Any one being can do little in a lifetime to better the course of man.

Beginning at high noon on January 3 I shall assume other duties, but with the same ideals. As executive manager of the National Rural Electric Association, with headquarters in Washington, I shall continue my little part in the fight to win the war and ultimately to completely electrify rural America with an abundance of cheap power. This is the national organization of the 800 rural electric cooperative corporations operating in 46 States. Their membership consists of more than 1,000,000 farmers.

The R. E. A. co-ops are today making a vital contribution to the war effort—in the alleviation of the manpower shortage, the increasing of farm production, and in food preservation. Yet those almost treasonable Power Trust moguls, in particular the War Department and the War Production Board, are shamefully sabotaging their efforts. For instance, a co-op is prohibited from removing abandoned lines—where a home has burned or a farm house vacated—and to use the wire to connect new or other farm homes.

Then there is the New Era project in Texas, completed except for some steel wire already in existence and not needed for any war effort. The War Production Board has had its appeal under consideration for months. That the farmers along its lines could substantially increase their production with the aid of electricity, and therefore with far less manpower, would seem to mean nothing to W. P. B.

Take the Southern Illinois Electric Co-op project in Illinois. It has 108 farm establishments, 80 percent of which have been wired since 1939 and are ready to go. In 4 days it could string the wire that has been lying on the ground in front of its office since early in July. It would require only 4 days to take it down if needed later. Imagine the state of mind of those patriotic farmers as the Neroes in W. P. B. continue to fiddle.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is it not possible for the Rural Electrification Administration to show these things to the War Produc-

tion Board and get them to give permission for them to be used?

Mr. ELLIS. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. Time after time since the spring months we have been showing those things to the W. P. B., with absolutely no results.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me that some of these bureau heads ought to be stirred up a little bit.

Mr. ELLIS. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. It is about time they stirred them up, it seems to me.

Mr. ELLIS. Now, that is the situation that exists from the Atlantic to the Pacific in rural America.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. With reference to the question of priorities for strategic materials for rural electrification, I agree with the gentleman from Arkansas that the representatives of the Power Trust on the War Production Board are trying, and successfully trying, to prevent the use of this material for the completion of these rural power lines and the electrification of the rural homes in the rural communities where it is absolutely necessary. Yet we are fighting a country overseas which years ago, when we only had 10 percent of our farms electrified, had 90 percent of theirs. They have seen to it that this power has been carried into every community, looking forward no doubt to the time when they would need those communities for the production of strategic materials. Here we find ourselves in the same boat where we need this development above all things, and these representatives of the power interests in the War Production Board are blocking our efforts to carry on this work to make America more powerful and more self-sustaining.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me you cannot stand up here and condemn the people in the electric business when the President has all the power that he has. You have got the law and the President has got the power to do it. So you want to go down to the White House and get things stirred up.

Mr. ELLIS. I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will realize that the gentleman in the White House is running the war, and it is very hard to present these problems down there at this time.

Mr. RICH. I think you gentlemen ought to be able to present it to him.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has again expired.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. In 1938 we came to the first showdown on rural electrification—an appropriation of the first \$100,000,000. We only carried it in this House by 7 votes. Up to that time we only had about 10 percent of the farms of this country electrified, while warring Europe had 90 percent and Japan had 90 percent. Today we have about 39 percent electrified, but we are a long way from the other countries which I have mentioned. I agree with the gentleman from Arkansas that these men in these strategic positions, who are not representing the Government but are representing their own private interests, are blocking this rural power development which means more to the farmers of this Nation than anything else the Congress has ever attempted in their behalf.

Mr. ELLIS. I should like to mention that the experts believe that the military success of Germany and Japan today is due in part to the rural electrification of those countries.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. And you will find that whenever we attempt to build out into a rural community we have a great row about the size of the line. It is almost impossible to build a 110-volt line out into these smaller places.

You will find that those countries which have been carrying on this work for a long time have heavy power lines into the communities so that if it is necessary to move a plant there they can do it. So far as I am concerned, I am for electrifying America from one side to the other and supplying each locality with a line that will carry the load necessary to run any kind of machinery anywhere in the country.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I think the Congress of the United States has performed miracles against staggering odds in this war effort.

WE WILL WIN ANYWAY

We are grateful unto God that we are big enough and strong enough to carry this load and still win the war. On the whole, we have performed miracles against staggering odds. We are on the road to victory now.

You, the Members of the House and Senate, have been to me an inspiration. Next to the American farmer, you are the most underpaid and unappreciated group in America. I love every one of you.

I am grateful to Congressman BILL NORRELL, speaking for the Arkansas delegation, for his kind words concerning me here today. BILL FULBRIGHT, who succeeds me, is my friend, is one of the ablest men I know—and a gentleman with it. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, who defeated me for the United States Senate, is my friend. I supported him actively in our second primary, and he is a very able statesman.

It has been my ambition only to make the world a little better for my having lived and only thus can one's existence be justified. Whether it be in the dig-

ging of a better ditch, the making of a better mouse trap, or the setting in force of some intangible good, it is all the American way of building a greater civilization.

This is the life.

The world is ours. We must carry on.

You here and you who sent me here—may God be with you all.

IDA M. DUGAN

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7611) to correct an error in the census record of 1900 with respect to the family name of Ida M. Dugan, Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. MOSER. It is simply a bill to correct a 1900 census enumeration error. The name "Dugan" was inserted as "Dugar."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the Census is authorized and directed to correct the family name appearing as "Dugar" in the Twelfth (1900) Census of the United States, schedule No. 1, State of Kansas, county of Labette, city of Oswego, supervisor's district No. 3, enumeration district No. 120, so that such family name shall appear as "Dugan."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5569) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendments as follows:

Line 6, strike out "(g)" and insert "(h)."
Line 7, strike out "(G)" and insert "(H)."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state what these amendments are?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. These amendments are made necessary in order to correct a clerical error in denominating the different paragraphs.

Mr. MICHENER. The only purpose of the amendment is to correct the clerical error?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all. This bill is sponsored by the American Legion. It was passed by the Senate today, and I am asked to request concurrence in the Senate amendments that the bill may become law. I have talked with both majority and minority members of the committee, and there is no disagreement whatever.

Mr. MICHENER. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House today for 5 minutes after the completion of the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to use the time that was assigned to me earlier this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this Congress will adjourn today. I am numbered with those who fell outside the breastworks, and will not be in the Seventy-eighth Congress.

This will be my last opportunity to address the House. I was elected in 1926 and became a Member on March 4, 1927, along with the gentleman from Oklahoma, JED JOHNSON. I was closely associated with Jed in school, in the State senate, and in Congress. We have agreed in practically all our views upon public questions. Now he alone remains of the Oklahoma House delegation when we came nearly 16 years ago.

The entire Oklahoma delegation have been especially kind to me and have honored me for 8 years as their chairman.

I have served under six distinguished Speakers—Longworth, Garner, Byrnes, Rainey, Bankhead, and Rayburn—four of whom have passed to the Great Beyond where there is no dividing aisle between the Democrats and Republicans. All were capable and worthy gentlemen. In my humble opinion Speaker RAYBURN possesses all the essential qualifications to occupy the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I look back with satisfaction upon my service in the House. The membership is truly a cross section of the United States. Ninety-nine percent of those whom it has been my pleasure to know, have been honest, conscientious, capable, hard-working men and women. I shall ever cherish their memory.

It has been great to have been a Member of Congress during such an interesting period of American history. I have written a book entitled "Sixteen Years in Congress" covering the highlights of this period. I suggest you read it for your own personal aggrandizement, as soon as it is off the press.

And now as I sever old ties I admit there is a touch of sadness. But defeats and disappointments are the fortunes of war and politics and I feel that we must be prepared to gracefully take the bad with the good. I probably have been more fortunate than I deserve, so:

Here's a sigh for those who love me
A smile for those who hate;
And whatever sky's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate.

There is no bitterness in my soul at this Christmas season. It is in that spirit that I have asked for this time today in order to express to you and through you to the people of the Third Congressional District of Oklahoma, my profound gratitude for the many courtesies and favors I have received at the hands of the people I have endeavored to represent, as well as by my colleagues in Congress.

I shall not take the time at this late hour to attempt to recount my accomplishments in Congress for my people since my first election to office.

I came here, Mr. Speaker, with a burning desire to do something worth while for the farmers of the district, as well as thousands of other worthy citizens who have been forced to live on scant incomes and who have not had the actual necessities of life that were really needed to keep body and soul together. Although I have not been satisfied with what this administration has been able to do for either group, I have never failed an opportunity to work and vote for legislation to improve living standards of what we call the common people who are, after all, God's chosen people. It was Abraham Lincoln who said:

God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them.

W. P. A.

At one time, I regret to say, there were more citizens of the Third Congressional District on the W. P. A. rolls than in any other district in Oklahoma. This situation existed through no cause of the people of that area, but because of drought, floods, boll weevils, and conditions over which the people had no control. Now that the W. P. A. is folding up because of the fact that economic conditions have vastly improved, it is a popular pastime in some quarters to criticize that organization, but the facts are that with the help of the W. P. A. there were constructed more schoolhouses, roads, bridges, and other improvements in my district than in any other district in Oklahoma and, I dare say, in any other district in the entire United States.

C. C. C. AND N. Y. A.

The C. C. C. and N. Y. A. which employed thousands of needy and in many instances homeless and destitute youth, were also a Godsend to the State and district. As I go from you I have no apologies to make for having supported both organizations that have done so much for youth. It may be that these organizations have outlived their usefulness, but what they have done for the youth of the State of Oklahoma and the Nation cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Only time will be the judge.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

It is also a popular pastime to criticize and ridicule our senior citizens who have helped make Oklahoma and the Nation what it is merely because they have asked for reasonable and fair old-age assistance. It is bad enough for young people and middle-aged to be pov-

erty stricken, but the one thing that touches my heart most is to see an old man or an old lady who have led honorable lives to be poverty stricken in the sunset of life. I announced during my first term in Congress that I would support fair and reasonable legislation that would make certain that no God-fearing, honorable senior citizen would ever be sent to the poorhouse. I have not only kept the faith with youth but I have also kept the faith with the old people of the State and Nation. In that respect, Mr. Speaker, I have no regrets, although it may not have been politically wise to have remained steadfast in the position taken.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS

When I came to Congress I learned there had not been any Federal buildings constructed for some time and went to work to see that the Third District got its share. I am glad to say that during my terms it has been my pleasure to recommend and I have had a hand in helping to secure five Federal buildings, all of which have been constructed in the Third District.

RED RIVER DAM

One of the most outstanding projects affecting the Third Congressional District is the \$50,000,000 Red River Dam, on which there has been much controversy. More than 12 years ago I began actively advocating such a dam, and I am glad to say in that fight I have had at all times the finest spirit of cooperation from the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR PLANTS

I have never attempted to take full credit for all the \$100,000,000 in improvements and construction, temporary and permanent, that have come to the Third District as a result of the present war effort. I have said from the beginning that various war agencies used their own judgment in placing these war activities where they were most needed and have not taken into consideration partisan politics in so doing. I have never attempted to bring political pressure in these matters, but I confess I have run some of the war agencies ragged in presenting briefs of local communities and in a sincere effort to show to them that the Third District offered special advantages for such projects. The mere fact that approximately \$100,000,000 of war activities have been located in the Third Congressional District speaks much more eloquently than anything I might say on this occasion. The great naval ammunition depot at McAlester, the fine air-base school at Ardmore, the two alien camps in Stringtown and McAlester, the aviation school at Durant, and the N. Y. A. projects turned into defense work at other places all speak for themselves.

I do not feel it necessary to make any extended explanation or excuse because of the fact that I will not be privileged to be with you in the Seventy-eighth Congress. Alibis are no good after the votes are counted.

LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE

Suffice it to say I remained at my post of duty here in charge of defense high-

way legislation instead of going home to campaign. You remember the hearings on access roads to defense plants and strategic materials, also the long hearings on the Alaskan Highway. All this was going on during the most crucial time of the primary election.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but what the good people of my district, with the facts before them, would, once again have returned me to Congress with a substantial vote. But I would have felt like a slacker walking off the field of battle had I quit and gone home to campaign at that time. I know the people of my district and am certain they believe in fair play. My constituents acted on the information they had before them. My conscience is clear. I have no regrets. I kept the faith.

The record will also disclose that never in my life have I ever sought to enhance my own political fortunes by stooping to the detestable tactics of attempting to besmirch the character of others.

COMMITTEE WORK

During my tenure as a Member of Congress I have served on the Committees of War Claims, Elections, World War Veterans' Legislation, Irrigation and Reclamation, Indian Affairs, Insular Affairs and Roads.

For the past 8 years as chairman of the Committee on Roads of the House of Representatives, it has been my privilege and pleasure to conduct the hearings on road measures involving hundreds of millions of dollars. Sometimes the discussions have become heated and the arguments tense, but members of the committee have been good enough to say that at no time have I taken advantage of my position as chairman to shut off debate or refuse to give every member of that committee a square deal at all times and under all circumstances.

Members of this House will recall also that I have handled many road bills on the House floor and sometimes there have been some controversial items in these bills that affected every State and Territory in the American Union. It has been my unpleasant duty at times even to disagree with the President of the United States on some of these road matters, but I rejoice in the thought as I reminisce on my fleeting 8 terms in Congress, that every road bill I have presented to this House has been enacted practically without amendment, with the exception of one bill that was vetoed by the President and later passed with minor amendments and signed by President Roosevelt.

WIN THE WAR

It has been said of old, "By their fruits ye shall know them." As I leave this honorable and distinguished body, which is truly the greatest legislative body in all the world, I am perfectly willing for the record to speak for itself, not only with reference to road legislation, that has been so essential in commercial life and more especially lately in the war effort, but also with reference to the entire program of national defense. Washington is the headquarters of the United Nations. The tides of time conflow and the wheels of destiny turn here.

As I go from this body, I feel that I speak the sentiment of each of you, my

colleagues, as well as every 1 of the 328,000 constituents that I have honestly endeavored to represent, when I say that the winning of this war, decisively and permanently, as soon as humanly possible, and the writing of a just peace after the war that will guarantee to our children that they will not be called upon to fight it over again in another twenty-odd years, is far more important than the election of any man or set of men to either House of Congress.

I said a moment ago that I remained steadfast at my post of duty in Washington rather than return to my district and become embroiled in a political campaign. I was sincerely endeavoring to be a good soldier then, just as I tried to do in World War No. 1, when I served as a buck private in the rear ranks. I want to add here, Mr. Speaker, that after Pearl Harbor I personally offered my services to the President of the United States to serve in World War No. 2 in any branch of the armed forces, at home or abroad, on land or on sea, wherever I might be of any possible service to my country. I have endeavored in every possible way to enlist in the armed forces and I am still hopeful of being accepted, and they do not have to make a general out of me either. If I cannot go where the fire and smoke are thickest,

When the battlefield is silent,
I can go with careful tread;
I can bear away the wounded,
I can cover up the dead.

MY ADVICE

It is not my purpose to offer a lot of advice and counsel for those of you who will remain in Congress. You have a big job ahead of you.

Of course our brave boys now on the far-flung battlefields of the world are going to win this war. We must make certain they have the tools, the ships, and the guns they need to do the job as soon as possible. But to my mind, there is another war front here in Washington which for the past few months has begun to show its ugly form. I refer to the battle of the bureaucrats. So anxious we have been to win this war and to leave no stone unturned to that end, that we have delegated to the executive branch of the Government unprecedented wartime powers and justly so.

But the next Congress should get more democratic processes in bureaucratic action and the war powers taken from the President as soon as reasonably possible.

At the same time the people should not fail to send deserving men to Congress. The proper test for the election of a Congressman in a democracy should be: Is he honest, is he sober, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?

Today as never before, we in America especially should pray:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and
ready hands,

Men whom the lust of office cannot kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who love honor; but will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without
winking;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the
fog

In public duty and in private thinking.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the able chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I wish to return the compliment which the gentleman from Oklahoma has just paid the membership of this House. I have served with him for many years and on the two questions to which I have devoted more attention than anything else, rural electrification and the cause of the veterans of the World War, he has been one of my most faithful associates. The farmers of this Nation will ever owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for his services to them. I feel a little more free to interrupt the gentleman from Oklahoma because he represents more of my former constituents than any other man in Congress, the Chickasaw Indians, that comprise a large portion of his district, and the Choctaws, both largely from the district I now represent.

May I say with reference to the gentleman's services to the veterans of the World War, as chairman of the committee handling that legislation, a committee on which the gentleman from Oklahoma has served for many years, that the veterans never had a better friend than WILBURN CARTWRIGHT. He will long be remembered for his great services in that respect and he will long be remembered by the Members of this House for his diligence, his courtesy, his industry, and his patriotic attitude on all questions.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. BURDICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota, a member of our Roads Committee.

Mr. BURDICK. It has been my good fortune to serve on two committees with the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Committee on Roads, of which he has been the distinguished chairman, and the Committee on Indian Affairs. I noticed one thing about the work of the chairman of the Roads Committee. He always attended to business. We were always notified of every detail that was coming up before the committee. I have often wondered how a single man in Congress could do so many things. The gentleman told me that he spent his 16 years just running errands for the people in Oklahoma, and the Members here in Congress. I suppose that is one of the reasons why he was defeated. He got to be too much of a statesman and not enough of a politician.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DISNEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. DISNEY. It has been my good fortune to have known both the gentlemen from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. JOHNSON] for many years and to have served in two legislative assemblies with each of them, namely, the Legislature of Oklahoma. In

the Legislature of Oklahoma both of these fine gentlemen appeared, as I remember it, wearing the uniform of the United States Army, both having just returned from the service of their country in the armed forces. They have been men of most uniform courtesy. The only differences that have arisen between them has been a strenuous contest as to which is dean of the Oklahoma delegation, both of them having arrived in Washington on the same day. They are both splendid American citizens and it has been a great honor to me to have received at their hands many, many courtesies. This Congress is better for their having been Members.

While I am on my feet I want to take this occasion to refer to another colleague who is leaving us, the Honorable WILL ROGERS, Congressman at large from Oklahoma, who leaves not by defeat but by operation of law, since the State lost the congressmanship at large. He, like the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT], as chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, is a man whose services as chairman may not have been fully appreciated by the House. The courtesy of both of these gentlemen, their fine dispatch of business, has impressed me. I think, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, that you are the best presiding officer as the chairman of a committee in the House, and that is the feeling and experience of the membership of the committee over which you preside.

You may call these things swan songs, but they are not. It will do these gentlemen good as they go forward in life and all of us, of course, wish them God-speed and success in all their efforts.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, another member of our Roads Committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It has been my privilege as a new Member of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and a very valuable experience to me, to have served as a member of the Roads Committee of which the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] is chairman. He has been a most excellent chairman and has brought from that committee much valuable legislation. I was particularly interested in his services as chairman in that he is a real chairman. He allows the members of the committee to have their say. He is courteous, tolerant, and just to each and every member of the committee at all times as well as to the witnesses who have appeared before his committee. I wish for the gentleman and the members of his family all that is good, and predict that he will again serve on Capitol Hill either in the House or the Senate.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. As one of the younger members of the Oklahoma delegation, I wish to say that it is with a feeling of deep sadness that we lose the services of the chairman of the Okla-

homa delegation. We who have served under the gentleman's guidance, direction, and help in formulating the policy of the Oklahoma Members of the House of Representatives, realize the constructive statesmanship that has gone into all his actions in times past, and appreciate his deep courtesy and understanding of these problems.

In connection with the gentleman's mention of bureaucracy, I only wish the new agencies that have been created in this war emergency could serve with the same efficiency and the same consideration for the public interest as the Bureau of Public Roads has served under the guidance of and under the legislation that has been sponsored, introduced, and carried to passage by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Roads.

Again I say, it is with deep sadness that we lose the chairman of our delegation. We wish him all success in the coming years.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan, the distinguished ranking minority member of our Roads Committee.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let WILBURN CARTWRIGHT leave this House without making a public acknowledgment to him of the splendid manner in which he has conducted the hearings and the business of the Committee on Roads, of which he has had the honor to be chairman and I have had the honor to be ranking minority member for some years.

It does not come to many men very often to witness the feats of statesmanship which have been exhibited by WILBURN CARTWRIGHT against tremendous odds in a committee which he has held together without partisanship and without ill-feeling, without rancor, regardless of the issues involved.

For a good many years WILBURN CARTWRIGHT has had his name affiliated with every piece of road legislation which has been passed by this Congress, and against an opposition which most of us know would have destroyed the public roads system of the United States had it not been for his statesmanship, his courage, his tenacity, and his independence in insisting on the prerogatives of his committee, this House, and this Congress in maintaining their jurisdiction over this great highway system.

It is to be lamented that a man of WILBURN CARTWRIGHT's abilities, statesmanship, independence, and intelligence in the manner in which he approached these various problems is going to leave this body. Would that we had 434 more men in this House like WILBURN CARTWRIGHT. The people of Oklahoma and the people of the United States would be assured that democracy would prevail, that the three distinct, coordinated branches of the Government would be maintained separate and apart from the others, that there would be no encroachments of one upon the other, and that democracy would last as long as the people would have it.

In WILBURN CARTWRIGHT the people of Oklahoma have given to the Nation an outstanding statesman. It is to be re-

gretted that because of misunderstanding, perhaps because of some overzealous remarks which constitute almost vilification, he will not be with us next year. I am sure we all join in wishing him and Mrs. Cartwright and their delightful family many years of prosperity and happiness.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama, a former member of the Committee on Roads.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege before I became a member of the Committee on Military Affairs to serve as a member of the House Roads Committee under the able leadership of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT]. I have always had a great interest in that committee. If I recall correctly, the gentleman succeeded a predecessor of mine, Judge Alman, who served in this House for many, many years, and who served as chairman of the Roads Committee until his death in 1933.

I take further pride in that work because of the fact that the original Highway Act of 1916, if I recall correctly, was fathered by a very distinguished gentleman from the State of Alabama, the senior Senator Bankhead, the father of the late lamented Speaker Bankhead, and the present Senator BANKHEAD.

During all of the time I served on the Roads Committee and even since that time I have been pleased with the able leadership manifested by the chairman, WILBURN CARTWRIGHT. He was eminently fair at all times, and he was able, courageous, and effective. The best gage I know by which to measure this effectiveness is simply to look back at the legislation he has presented on the floor of this House and realize the remarkable success he has had in getting that legislation through and, too, the manner in which he has protected the interests of the Nation as outlined by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Today the great highway system of the United States stands as a monument to these men who have fathered and have carried along the legislative program in the House Roads Committee. It is a great good to our military efforts at the present time, and it has been largely due to the foresightedness and able leadership of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT], that that system has been so well established.

I join with those others who have expressed themselves today in saying that I regret exceedingly to see him leave this House. I believe thoroughly that the Nation is losing something in having him go from the leadership of this great committee.

I have a further personal interest in Wilburn because so many of his relatives live in my district. They are fine citizens and good supporters of mine.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, Congressman CARTWRIGHT will leave this body with the respect of every

member of the Committee on Roads, which he has so faithfully and efficiently served as chairman.

In my 4 years I have found WILBURN CARTWRIGHT a very courteous, and yet energetic, leader of the good-roads movement in America.

His name will go down into the history of the House of Representatives as that of the man who helped to start on its way to completion the great strategic network of highways of which America will some day be proud.

In the days of peace and reconstruction which will inevitably follow the war, the work of such men as WILBURN CARTWRIGHT will come to the front. His foresight in urging construction of the Alaska Highway is already engraven in the memory of the people of Alaska and the Northwest.

Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme regret that I see WILBURN CARTWRIGHT leave the Congress of the United States and the chairmanship of the Committee on Roads. That he will come back to Congress there is no doubt in my mind. His faithfulness at his post of duty lost him his seat in this House; that same faithfulness will return him to this body.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentlelady from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish to pay my tribute to the gentleman for his remarkable contribution to highway safety. The legislation from his committee for a survey in respect to safety in the highways of the country and in the streets have brought about better markings and much greater protection to life and property along the highways. Too high a tribute cannot be paid to the gentleman for his work along that line. I am glad to join with others in expressing deep regret that he is leaving and I hope that he will soon return to us and continue his work.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, too often the work done by Congressmen is not fully known and recognized in their own districts. I appreciate what has been said here by Members on both sides of the aisle regarding the splendid work of WILBURN CARTWRIGHT, not only as chairman of a committee but as a Member of the House. It will be good for his constituents to know how we value his work. I have not served with him on the Roads Committee, but coming as I do from a Western State, where highways are so really important, one of the great public-land States, I express the appreciation of Arizona and of the entire West for the statesmanlike work which he has done.

As a member of the Indian Affairs Committee and as one who has lived a few years among his constituents, especially among the Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma, I say to my Cherokee friends and all other Indian friends that they have not had a better helper from Oklahoma—not even excepting that other splendid Oklahoman, Chairman WILL ROGERS—than has been WILBURN CART-

WRIGHT. I bear that testimony from seeing his work with us on the Indian Affairs Committee.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I gladly yield to the honorable and distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed regrettable in the ups and downs of public life that a man so able, faithful and diligent, quiet and unassuming, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] should be retired as a Member of this body. As a Member of the House and as a member of the great Committee on Public Roads, he has rendered useful and outstanding service. I had the honor to be a member of the first Committee on Public Roads, when it was constituted. That was in the Sixty-third Congress, and when the honorable Dorsey Shackleford, of Missouri, was its chairman. I have always been very proud of my service on that committee, and of the work that committee did in laying out a great program for national highway building, which I think was one of the most constructive pieces of legislation ever enacted by the Congress.

As the result of the work of that committee, hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars have been distributed throughout the United States, and there is not a State in the Union but has been greatly benefited by the legislation proposed by that committee and enacted by the Congress. For a time, I hoped to be chairman of that committee. I was the ranking minority Member, when the late Cassius Dowell, a distinguished Member from Iowa, was its chairman. However, finally despairing that my party would come into power soon, and having an opportunity to go on the Committee on Ways and Means, I became a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, where I have served since. I am sure that there is not a Member of this body who does not regret the leaving of Mr. CARTWRIGHT. We all appreciate the great services he has rendered to the House and to the committee and to the country. We do not have too many men of his type in these trying times, of ability and experience and all around ability for public service. On my own committee we have lost several members, useful members, four or five being defeated, two by death, and one by being elevated to a judgeship. This will be a great loss to our committee. I repeat that I regret to see the gentleman from Oklahoma leaving this body but I wish for him many years of usefulness and happiness in his chosen field of labor, whether in public or private life.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. It is indeed to be regretted that the gentleman from Oklahoma is leaving us and I rise to pay tribute to my former chairman. The highway system of the United States is a monument to this man of vision, integrity, and devotion to the truth. When I was a member of the Committee on Roads of which the gentleman is chair-

man, we had several divisions, not along party lines, but on matters of policy. Always the distinguished chairman himself had the vision to search for the truth as the result of these divisions. It is with extreme regret that I learned of his passing from the service of this House. I know that the State of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma delegation will miss him as well as the House of Representatives and I wish for him and his family the best that God has in store for him.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to another colleague from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. As the youngest Member of the Oklahoma delegation, I would like to say it is going to be a great loss to me, to the State, and to the Nation when WILBURN CARTWRIGHT and WILL ROGERS leave us. WILBURN CARTWRIGHT always reminds me of the late humorist, Will Rogers. He has no bitterness in his soul. He has a smile for everyone. He is a Christian man. He is kind to his family and his fellowmen. I am going to miss him. You are going to miss him. As I look at him today he is young, very young. He has no gray hairs in his head. He is still able to do a full day's work. I want to say, too, that not only will the loss of WILBURN CARTWRIGHT be a loss to the country, but also, the loss of WILL ROGERS, who has been serving in this Congress as Congressman-at-large for 10 years. Also JOSH LEE. There are three direct losses to Oklahoma. Two of them will be replaced by other men. WILL ROGERS will not be replaced because, unfortunately, Oklahoma lost its Congressman at large.

To you WILBURN CARTWRIGHT, it may be that you consider yourself unlucky at times. Maybe you are lucky. You can go home and mingle and mix with the people you love and the people who love you.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from the far-flung Territory of Alaska.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I think we all have cause to bless the day and occasion that brought to this body two such outstanding, upstanding Americans, two such splendid gentlemen as WILBURN CARTWRIGHT and JED JOHNSON. It is with a feeling of sadness that we realize that one of our friends will not be in this body after the 6th of January next.

WILBURN CARTWRIGHT was not re-elected. That reminds me, Mr. Speaker, of what the eminent and brilliant Senator Ashurst said after he failed of re-election to the Senate from the State of Arizona after having served in that body since Arizona was created a State. He said:

The people of any constituency have a right to change their representation for a good reason or for a bad reason or for no reason.

Knowing WILBURN CARTWRIGHT as I do, it is no reflection upon the fine people of his district to say that probably on this occasion they changed their representation for no reason.

I owe a special debt of gratitude to our friend from Oklahoma, who is now going

into other employment. I owe him a debt of gratitude which I am happy to have occasion to make a part of the RECORD. First, in that through his courtesy, and through his courtesy alone, and the grace and generosity of our good friend from North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I was able to become the humblest member of the Committee on Roads. I owe him a greater debt of gratitude because last spring when the highway to Alaska seemed to many of us of such vital importance and it lacked at that time executive approval, Mr. CARTWRIGHT gladly and cheerfully put aside his own best interests, if he wanted to remain in Congress, and stayed here in Washington in order to hold hearings on that bill for the construction of the highway to Alaska, which now, thank God, is in existence. It was partly through the holding of those hearings and bringing to the attention of the country the necessity of building a highway to Alaska that, in my judgment, the highway has been built and is now in operation.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] used one word in his tribute to the gentleman from Oklahoma which will bear repetition. We sometimes get tired of using the words "ability," "eminence," and so on. There is not any doubt about the outstanding ability of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT]. His courtesy is known to every Member of this House; his kindness and his gentleness. But the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] used one word that I think should be repeated. It was the word "integrity." Here is a man who expresses in and of himself all of those high things that are encompassed in the word "integrity." He is the soul of integrity. He reminds me of what Winston Churchill wrote about Frederick E. Smith, Lord Birkenhead. He said:

One of the finest things about Lord Birkenhead was his steadfastness. He said if he was with you on Monday you could be sure that he was marching by your side on Tuesday; that he would be with you on Wednesday, and that by the time Friday had come he would have accumulated reinforcements and would be marching ahead with banners for your cause.

It is the same way with WILBURN CARTWRIGHT. After a bill was approved by his committee and he was for it, he was for it to the end of the road. There was no weakening; no backing up. There is a man who exemplifies the word "integrity."

Mr. Speaker, I join with all of the others in wishing to our friend—not only wishing, but praying that our friend and his lovely family may indeed have a happy Christmas and that the new year may bring them all of the blessings that they desire.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to my distinguished colleague and friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am sure there is nothing I can say at this time to add to the splendid testimony of these colleagues of the gentleman from Oklahoma with whom he has served so many years.

Words fail me when I try to express my personal feelings toward my former classmate in college, former pal in the legislature, and my intimate associate here during all these years; so I shall not attempt to pay appropriate tribute to him here other than to say that I shall miss him much more than he will ever know. I know that all the Members of this House will miss him, his fine counsel, his unswerving loyalty to his ideals, and his outstanding and effective leadership. To me he is synonymous with all that is good and wholesome; he is a real Christian gentleman, as clean as a hound's tooth; he is a square shooter. God give us more men in and out of Congress of the high caliber, courage, convictions, and devotion to duty of our colleague and friend, WILBURN CARTWRIGHT. May He who holds in the hollow of His hand the fate of nations be with him and his good family in future years.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I came to this House about 22 years ago. During time we had 105 new Members. During all these years I have witnessed the coming and the going of many Members; in fact, today out of the 105 we have but 2 remaining, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and myself.

The thing I have not been able to understand during all these years is just why any people in any district or any State would for any reason defeat a man like our colleague the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] and especially at this time when we are engaged in one of the greatest struggles in the history of this country, a time when we need men of character, ability, and statesmanship.

Along with the others I want to say to you, my good friend, that while you have been able to make history on your Roads Committee, never have you failed my committee or the farmers of Oklahoma, a great agricultural State; and we regret your leaving the Congress.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, it has been my good fortune to have had the opportunity of knowing the distinguished gentleman who is departing from this House. I had the privilege of serving with the gentleman on the Indian Affairs Committee and likewise of appearing occasionally before his own Committee on Roads. I have always found him to be a friend of man and sympathetic to man's troubles and problems.

I am reminded of the poem that was quoted here yesterday by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. That poem dealt with the efforts of a man who wished to preserve his words. First he imprinted them in the sand only to find when he returned afterwards that the wind had blown them away; in other words, that his words had gone with the wind. Trying to make

his words last more permanently he imprinted them upon wood only to find that the wood had crumbled and decayed. Trying a third time to make his words imperishable he chiseled them into marble and rock only to find years afterward that the marble had crumbled to dust. He achieved immortality for his words only when he imprinted them upon the hearts of men. The distinguished gentleman has done just this with his colleagues. May I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that I join with all the Members of the House in the fine words that have been said about him, but I think that one of his finest qualities is his sympathy for mankind.

WILBURN, as you leave this Chamber, you take with you the friendship and respect of every Member. God be with you.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I am pleased to yield to the honorable and distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, as majority floor leader, I desire to say that I have known the gentleman from Oklahoma rather intimately for the past dozen years, especially since he has been chairman of the important Committee on Roads, a position that has not been easy for any Member to fill. At all times and under all circumstances he has demonstrated unusual ability and exercised no small degree of diplomacy in the fine manner that he has handled his committee, as well as legislation affecting the roads of the Nation in the various bills that have come before this body for consideration.

I know I speak the sentiment of every Member of the minority as well as the majority, when I say that the next Congress will miss his wise counsel, his good judgment, and his jovial personality.

We know not what the future holds in store for our good friend, WILBURN CARTWRIGHT, but regardless of where he may go, we wish him abundant happiness, success, and prosperity, to which he is so justly entitled.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. I gladly yield to the distinguished member of the Roads Committee [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, it would take more time than is allotted for me to express my sincere feeling for my able and popular chairman of the Roads Committee for whom I have a sincere admiration and affection.

I have had the privilege of serving under him for the past several years and I am pleased to testify to the fact that he has always been kind, courteous, and fair in his rulings and decisions, and never once has he taken advantage of his position to in any way embarrass members of his committee.

I am sure that his retirement at this time will be a distinct loss to the committee, to the Congress, and to the country. We wish him Godspeed wherever he may go.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, it makes me feel kind of strange to hear all these beautiful testimonials. You almost persuade me to say I am glad I am

defeated; but seriously my friends, as I take my departure I can wish nothing higher or happier for you than that through life, in the brightest sunshine and deepest shadow, there may remain with you the consciousness of suffering nobly endured, of life faithfully lived. In the hope of such a future I bid you all a kind good-bye.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. It seems, under the practice of the House, that the only chance a Member has of speaking is when he is defeated, but I want to take advantage of that situation. While I was not defeated, I suppose I should have been. I rise on this occasion, however, particularly to speak of the chairman of a committee that is probably the least appreciated of any committee of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Indian Affairs. I want to review with you for about 2 minutes the situation on that committee. Even though the committee is unanimous in any report brought into this House, apparently there are very few Members on either side who pay any attention to what the committee has done. Most of the bills go by default, by objection.

The second observation I wish to make is that it makes no difference what the views of the members of that committee are when they first begin to serve. At the end of that service the record shows that about 98 percent of all the Members who serve on that committee, be they Democrats or Republicans, favor the legislation which the committee reports out; yet that fact is never communicated to the House. The man who has done the most to keep the Indian affairs of this country together under all these circumstances and against all obstacles is the gentleman from Oklahoma, WILL ROGERS. He is a friend of the Indians of this country, and the contribution he has made and the fight he has made, the uphill fight, for a bunch of people who have been mistreated by this Government for 150 years will live in this Congress long after he has ceased to breathe the air of this earth. I congratulate him on the way he has handled the affairs of these Indians. It has been a pleasure for me to serve with him for 8 years as a humble member of that committee.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, if I were to speak for an hour here today, I could not add anything to what the distinguished gentleman from North Dakota has said with reference to the chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House. It is a difficult committee to serve on. It is difficult to get legislation from that committee onto the floor of the House for some reason or another. We scarcely ever get any bills before the House except by unanimous consent. I have seen practices indulged in when the Committee on Indian Affairs had the call to prevent a vote on our bills that, to my way of thinking, did not lend too much credit to the Members of the House so

far as the welfare of the original Americans, the red men, were concerned. I believe when the Members have a better understanding of the Indian's problems they will be more sympathetic.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ROGERS] and ourselves have been handicapped from the beginning in trying to present to the Members of the House the cause of the American Indians, just as the distinguished gentleman from North Dakota has already said. This is a class of people that has been discriminated against, who have been robbed by United States officials—I will not say by the Government—for close on to 150 years. Their choicest lands were taken from them, they were left with practically nothing on which to make a living, and that is the situation today; yet we find ourselves almost impotent before the House under the rules of procedure to get claims that are just considered fairly by the House.

May I say in conclusion that no man, no person, no Member of this House ever worked harder for the benefit of the Indians than the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma. It has been a great pleasure and a privilege for me to serve under his chairmanship since I became a Member of the House.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I only hope that this occasion of paying tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, who was legislated out of business, the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, will result in a better understanding between the Members of the House in regard to the affairs of these Indians. I do not want to be listed as one of those who is mentally lopsided. I am not any more interested or should not be any more interested in the Indians than any other Member of this House. I probably know a few of them a little better because I have lived among them for 60 years, but as between man and man it should not make any difference whether one of the parties is an Indian or a Negro. Their rights ought to be supreme. If I were sitting on a court as a judge it would not make any difference to me whether the parties were enemies of mine or not. I would try to decide the case that came before me and give it the best of my honest consideration.

Again I want to thank the Member from Oklahoma, who is now retiring, for his valiant efforts in behalf of a neglected race of people in America.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma. I want to thank the gentlemen who have taken the opportunity to say nice things about me and to return the compliment to the gentleman from North Dakota and all others who have served on the committee. I do not believe there are any finer men in the House than those we have on the Committee on Indian Affairs. We have always been able to work together as a group and I want to thank them again, and I thank the others who have said nice things about me. When the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] was speaking and the Members were getting up telling him how they

were going to miss him, I sat there and thought, "Boys, you are not going to miss us like we are going to miss you."

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I have fished around a long time to get that compliment. Now that I have it, I yield back the balance of my time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, now that we are passing out flowers for the living and making mention of how much we are going to miss all our colleagues who are leaving this Congress, may I take the liberty to mention the names of five good Indians since a good deal has just been said about Indians.

The able and distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. MAY] is down in Kentucky with a very sick wife. Mrs. May has been quite ill for some time, and I know I voice the sentiments of every Member of the House when I express the hope that she will soon be restored to good health. She is a grand woman and a fine wife and mother.

If the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs were present I know he would say what I am about to voice and that is to mention the names of five fine American citizens, some of whom have been members of that great committee for a good many years and who will not be with us in the next session. It is quite appropriate that on an occasion like this we pay high tribute to friends who are leaving us, whether it be voluntarily or involuntarily. We get to be a great big club or something akin to college days because we get so well acquainted with our colleagues and admire them so much. We come to love them regardless of politics or partisan considerations. I join with every Member who has spoken here today in paying tribute to every man on both sides of the aisle who is about to leave this House. They are fine upstanding citizens or they never would have been sent here by their constituents.

I would feel remiss in my duty, especially in the absence of our chairman, if I did not first mention the name of a fine citizen and a great legislator from the State of Ohio, the Honorable Dow W. HARTER. When I first came to this House 12 years ago the Committee on Military Affairs was not a very busy committee, because everybody seemed to think there never would be any more war. Our principal duty, when we met in those days was to restore some good soldier to an honorable discharge.

The last 3 years ours has been one of the very busiest committees and most important in the House. We are now about to lose five of our best Members. I can say with the sincerity of my soul that I know of no finer man, no man of higher integrity, no person of greater patriotism, no man who has attended to the duties of his office any better than the gentleman from Ohio, the Honorable Dow W.

HARTER. I know that I voice the sentiments of every Member of this House when I say we shall miss him. I have set next to him for 10 years. I have implicit faith and confidence in him. He is the kind of man who is needed here in these critical days.

As I go down that list on the basis of seniority, the next man whom we are going to miss on that committee is the Honorable **CHARLES I. FADDIS**, of Pennsylvania. In my judgment, he is a great soldier, he is a great officer. He is now back in uniform and has only recently been commissioned a colonel. I should not be surprised to hear soon of his being overseas.

There have been times in the committee and on this floor when I may have disagreed with **CHARLEY FADDIS**, but I know of no man of higher courage, and I may also add that I know of no Member of this House who knows more about military affairs than he. I am sure I voice your sentiments in wishing him well, because I predict that he will do in this war just as he did on the field of battle in the last one, that is, distinguish himself by brave and valorous service. His modesty has perhaps prevented you from knowing the brilliant record he made on the fields of France in the last war.

The next man on that list whom I take the liberty of mentioning and whom I know you will also miss is the gentleman from West Virginia, the Honorable **ANDREW EDMISTON**, than whom there is no finer citizen. **ANDY EDMISTON** is a much-loved man in this House and likewise on that committee. I am sure I voice your sentiments, too, in wishing him happiness and success in whatever field he may enter.

The next man to go off that committee is the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable **EDWARD M. SCHAEFER**. He was not a candidate for reelection this year because of ill-health, but I am happy in the thought that information has come to me that his health is much improved. As he returns to his Illinois home we wish him not only good health but also much happiness.

The last one on that list to go off of that great committee as a result of the recent election is that fighting Irishman from Connecticut, the Honorable **WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD**. **MR. FITZGERALD** is a man of conviction and courage. He was always at his post of duty on that committee. He fights for the principles in which he believes.

I can say for these five men collectively that they have been on the job in the trying days of the last 2 years. It is unnecessary to say to this House that much important legislation has come from that committee. They, like their colleagues on the committee, have been faithful to their trust and have reported legislation that will win this frightful war in which we now find ourselves engaged.

I repeat that I have taken the liberty of speaking here because of the absence of the chairman of our committee. I know that I voice the sentiment of every member of our committee. All these fine

men will be greatly missed. I am sure you join me in wishing them health and happiness in all the days to come.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. **Mr. Speaker**, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [**Mr. DINGELL**] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and to include therein editorials from the Detroit News and the Washington Post on the subject of the late **Albert Kahn**.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. **Mr. Speaker**, I ask unanimous consent that two statements, one by our distinguished floor leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [**Mr. McCormack**], and the other by the gentleman from West Virginia [**Mr. Randolph**], be inserted in the Record at the close of the address delivered this afternoon by my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [**Mr. Cartwright**].

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5262. An act to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. L. 6386. An act to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7171. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey;

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The **SPEAKER** announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2398. An act amending the provisions governing the issuance of patent for certain lands to the town of Fletcher, Okla.; and

S. J. Res. 170. A joint resolution extending until April 30, 1943, the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the acts of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241), and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 194. An act for the relief of the Upham Telephone and Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak.;

H. R. 1646. An act for the relief of George Geis, and the administrator of the estate of Joseph Glaser, deceased;

H. R. 2894. An act for the relief of Mrs. William Butak, Dorothy Clyde, Mrs. Albert Westcott, Mrs. Albert Meyer, Florence Johnson, Marie Grill, Mrs. Leo Maloney, Marian McDonald, Mrs. Edward Beler, Mrs. E. L. Bly, Mrs. Lucien Miller, Lois Kehnl, Reka Berg, Mrs. Ollis Klicker, Wilma Vogler, and Mary Chisholm;

H. R. 2970. An act for the relief of Hyram Colwell;

H. R. 2973. An act for the relief of George O. Hanford;

H. R. 4029. An act for the relief of Catherine Barrett;

H. R. 4741. An act for the relief of the Midwest Oil Co.;

H. R. 4898. An act for the relief of Bothilda Stender;

H. R. 4918. An act for the relief of Anna J. Krogoll;

H. R. 5154. An act for the relief of the estate of Elmer White;

H. R. 5147. An act to reimburse F. E. Wester for labor and material used in the emergency construction of buildings and utilities at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Escanaba;

H. R. 5175. An act for the relief of Edward Workman;

H. R. 5232. An act to provide for conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. R. 5274. An act for the relief of Michael Leo Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 5409. An act for the relief of Gwendolyn Anne Olhava and Anthony L. Olhava;

H. R. 5486. An act to provide for means of egress for buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5649. An act for the relief of Alice Comas, Robert Comas, and Frances Williams;

H. R. 5812. An act for the relief of William E. Averitt;

H. R. 6095. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. H. L. Smith, deceased;

H. R. 6285. An act for the relief of Clarence A. Houser and his wife, Mrs. Jewel Houser;

H. R. 6366. An act for the relief of Alex Lawson;

H. R. 6370. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ching Shee (Ching Toy Wun);

H. R. 6386. An act to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation;

H. R. 6489. An act for the relief of I. Arthur Kramer;

H. R. 6510. An act for the relief of L. H. Miller;

H. R. 6520. An act for the relief of Jane A. Thornton;

H. R. 6569. An act for the relief of William M. Miller;

H. R. 6653. An act for the relief of William R. Ivey;

H. R. 6677. An act for the relief of Ronald Leroy Chen;

H. R. 6695. An act for the relief of Mrs. Esther Mann;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 6749. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Schakett;

H. R. 6771. An act for the relief of Lillian J. Delavergne and Myra Delavergne;

H. R. 6780. An act for the relief of J. M. Jesse;

H. R. 6839. An act relating to the appointment and retirement in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6863. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Dowd;

H. R. 6873. An act for the relief of Maude Leach;

H. R. 6923. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ada F. Ogle;

H. R. 6924. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Gordon;

H. R. 7012. An act for the relief of Litchfield Bros., Aurora, N. C.;

H. R. 7035. An act for the relief of Mr. Garland Gailley, of Baldwin, Ga., and Mrs. Clara Mae Gailley, of Baldwin, Ga.;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7167. An act for the relief of Elmore Lee Lane;

H. R. 7168. An act for the relief of Grover C. Wedgwood;

H. R. 7171. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey;

H. R. 7185. An act for the relief of Mrs. James Q. Mattox;

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7247. An act for the relief of Silas Frankel;

H. R. 7288. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments, and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of certain disbursing officers;

H. R. 7316. An act for the relief of Dr. J. M. Scott and Mrs. J. M. Scott;

H. R. 7333. An act for the relief of Arkansas Gazette, Hope Star, the Hope Journal, Arkansas Democrat Co.;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7357. An act for the relief of Madeline Flori;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United

States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7518. An act for the relief of Bernice Pyke, Arthur P. Penton, Carl E. Moore, and Clifford W. Pollock;

H. R. 7522. An act to amend the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, so as to authorize the use of public-school buildings in the District of Columbia as and for day nurseries and nursery schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7575. An act to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7587. An act for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, Marion E. Graham, Ruth Irene Morgan, and Alice K. Weber;

H. R. 7633. An act to increase the pay and allowances of members of the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7649. An act for the relief of Ralph B. Randall, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Visalia, Calif.;

H. R. 7650. An act for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania;

H. R. 7651. An act for the relief of William F. Perkins, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Pinal County, Ariz.;

H. R. 7652. An act for the relief of Warren M. Engstrand, grant supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Bakersfield, Calif.;

H. R. 7653. An act for the relief of Ensign Donald L. Grunsky;

H. R. 7705. An act for the relief of James E. Savage;

H. R. 7781. An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney;

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts;

H. R. 7844. An act to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons;

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Revenue Act of 1942; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States:

The WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 16, 1942.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On the final adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress, may I send to the Members of the House of Representatives my truly sincere thanks for all that they have accomplished during these difficult 2 years, and also my good wishes for a happy Christmastide.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

The Speaker,

The House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

The SPEAKER. If the House will indulge the Chair for a moment, I desire to join with all who have spoken this afternoon in their expressions of regret that so many splendid gentlemen will not be with us in the Seventy-eighth Congress. It has been my privilege now to

serve in 15 Congresses. To show you how swiftly membership changes here, I think it is safe to say that I have served with more than 1,800 men and women, and I might call attention to the fact that by retirement to other offices or being defeated in each 2 years the casualty list is more than 100. To those on both sides of the aisle who leave us, I say to you that many of you we expect back. We hope many of you may come back, but whether you do or not, in the years that are allotted to you and yours, I trust that they may be filled with good health, with prosperity and with peace, and that your paths may lie through green fields and by still waters. To those of you who remain, I shall greet you on the 6th of January next, and I wish to say to each and every one of you, not with a Yuletide spirit alone but with a spirit and feeling that go with me throughout the 24 months of these 2 years, that there is not a man or woman in the present House or the present membership, who will be in the next House, for whom I do not have the tenderest feeling of friendship, yea, I might say of devoted friendship. To all of you I hope you have a happy holiday. You have helped me to uphold a position that especially in these times is an arduous and onerous one. I could not have carried the load that the position I occupy necessarily calls for one to carry if I had not had the cooperation, the friendly interest, of the 434 other Members of the House.

The House of Representatives has been my life, this House and the House down in my own State, because since I was 24 years old I have continuously held a legislative office. I love the House of Representatives. I am proud of its accomplishments. I am proud of its membership, and to those who will be with me in the next session I say that it will be my unwavering ambition to protect the honor, the prerogatives, and the power of the House of Representatives. With these words, allow me to wish you a happy holiday.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, the Chair declares the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourned sine die.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned sine die.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 585. Resolution providing for additional help in the House of Disbursing Office; without amendment (Rept. No. 2741). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Interim Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 285, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, authorizing and directing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate the

progress of the National Defense Program in so far as it relates to said Committee (Report 2743). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LEA of California: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 290 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, and House Resolution 383 of the Seventy-seventh Congress authorizing and directing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation of the Petroleum Industry (Report No. 2744). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Select Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 557 authorizing a Special Committee to Investigate and Report on the Campaign Expenditures of the Various Candidates of the House of Representatives in both parties (Report No. 2745). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia: Select Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 49 authorizing the Special Committee to Investigate all Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wild Life (Report No. 2446). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 550 authorizing and directing the Committee on the Civil Service to conduct thorough studies and investigation of the policies and practices relating to civil employment in the departments and agencies of the Government (Report No. 2747). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIES: Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 420 providing for an investigation of the subversive activities aimed at destroying our form of Government (Report 2748). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had on December 17, 1942, examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri;

H. R. 4068. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders;

H. R. 5569. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents;

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6447. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer.

H. R. 6730. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to present the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey;

H. R. 7142. An act relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7370. An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America"; and

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending season's greetings to our armed forces.

The SPEAKER, on December 17, 1942, signed enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2239. An act to encourage the discovery of oil and gas on the public domain during the continuance of the present war;

S. 2385. An act to provide for the probate and distribution of restricted estates not exceeding \$2,500 in value of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma;

S. 2744. An act to reimpose the trust on certain lands allotted to Indians of the Klamath River Reservation, Calif.;

S. 2810. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Richland County Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, and C. J. Nairn, all of Columbia, S. C.;

S. 2829. An act to eliminate certain lands from the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., cancel and adjust certain charges, and for other purposes; and

S. 2830. An act to provide relief to the owners of former Indian-owned land within the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER, on December 26, 1942, signed an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2655. To amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on Friday, December 18, 1942, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri;

H. R. 4068. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders;

H. R. 5569. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents;

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from

the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6447. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey;

H. R. 6730. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry;

H. R. 7142. An act relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7370. An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America"; and

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending season's greetings to our armed forces.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

A message from the Senate, received by the Clerk of the House on December 22, 1942, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2655) entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code to authorize the Chief Justice of the United States to assign circuit judges to temporary duty in circuits other than their own."

APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the final adjournment of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, notified the Clerk of the House of Representatives that he had approved acts and joint resolutions, as follows:

On December 12, 1942:

H. R. 6410. An act for the relief of Alex Gamble.

On December 14, 1942:

H. R. 4923. An act for the relief of the estate of Orion Knox, deceased.

On December 17, 1942:

H. R. 2970. An act for the relief of Hiram Colwell;

H. R. 4029. An act for the relief of Catherine Barrett;

H. R. 4898. An act for the relief of Bothilda Stender;

H. R. 5274. An act for the relief of Michael Leo Fitzpatrick;

H. R. 5409. An act for the relief of Gwendolyn Anne Olhava and Anthony L. Olhava;

H. R. 5649. An act for the relief of Alice Comas, Robert Comas, and Frances Williams;

H. R. 6285. An act for the relief of Clarence A. Houser and his wife, Mrs. Jewel Houser;

H. R. 6366. An act for the relief of Alex Lawson;

H. R. 6489. An act for the relief of I. Arthur Kramer.

H. R. 6520. An act for the relief of Jane A. Thornton;

H. R. 6569. An act for the relief of William M. Miller;

H. R. 6695. An act for the relief of Mrs. Esther Mann;

H. R. 6749. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Schakett;

H. R. 6863. An act for the relief of Thomas W. Dowd;

H. R. 6923. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ada F. Ogle;

H. R. 7035. An act for the relief of Mr. Garland Galley, of Baldwin, Ga., and Mrs. Clara Mae Galley, of Baldwin, Ga.;

H. R. 7167. An act for the relief of Elmore Lee Lane;

H. R. 7247. An act for the relief of Silas Frankel;

H. R. 7316. An act for the relief of Dr. J. M. Scott and Mrs. J. M. Scott;

H. R. 7333. An act for the relief of Arkansas Gazette, Hope Star, the Hope Journal, Arkansas Democrat Co.;

H. R. 7575. An act to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7705. An act for the relief of James E. Savage; and

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Revenue Act of 1942.

On December 18, 1942:

H. R. 2973. An act for the relief of George O. Hanford;

H. R. 5154. An act for the relief of the estate of Elmer White;

H. R. 5157. An act to reimburse F. E. Wester for labor and material used in the emergency construction of buildings and utilities at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Escanaba;

H. R. 6510. An act for the relief of L. H. Miller;

H. R. 6780. An act for the relief of J. M. Jesse;

H. R. 6839. An act relating to the appointment and retirement in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6873. An act for the relief of Maude Leach;

H. R. 6924. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Gordon;

H. R. 7650. An act for the relief of Colonel Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania;

H. R. 7653. An act for the relief of Ensign Donald L. Grunsky; and

H. R. 7841. An act relating to the administration of grazing districts.

On December 19, 1942:

H. R. 4918. An act for the relief of Anna J. Korgoll;

H. R. 5812. An act for the relief of William E. Averitt;

H. R. 6095. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. H. L. Smith, deceased;

H. R. 6370. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ching Shee (Ching Toy Wun);

H. R. 6653. An act for the relief of William R. Ivey;

H. R. 6677. An act for the relief of Ronald Leroy Chen;

H. R. 6729. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce;

H. R. 7012. An act for the relief of Litchfield Bros., Aurora, N. C.

H. R. 7168. An act for the relief of Grover C. Wedgwood;

H. R. 7171. An act for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey;

H. R. 7185. An act for the relief of Mrs. James Q. Mattox;

H. R. 7357. An act for the relief of Madeline Fiori;

H. R. 7518. An act for the relief of Bernice Pyke, Arthur P. Fenton, Carl E. Moore, and Clifford W. Pollock;

H. R. 7649. An act for the relief of Ralph B. Randall, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Visalia, Calif.;

H. R. 7651. An act for the relief of William F. Perkins, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Pinal County, Ariz.;

H. R. 7652. An act for the relief of Warren M. Engstrand, grant supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Bakersfield, Calif.; and

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution fixing the date of meeting of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

On December 22, 1942:

H. R. 2894. An act for the relief of Mrs. William Butak, Dorothy Clyde, Mrs. Albert Westcott, Mrs. Albert Meyer, Florence Johnson, Marie Grill, Mrs. Leo Maloney, Marian McDonald, Mrs. Edward Beier, Mrs. E. L. Bly, Mrs. Lucien Miller, Lois Kehrli, Reka Berg, Mrs. Ollis Klicker, Wilma Vogler and Mary Chisholm;

H. R. 5262. An act to provide or conveyance of lands to the town of Cordova, Alaska;

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington;

H. R. 7288. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of certain disbursing officers;

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7380. An act to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of The Alaska Railroad for services rendered from September 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, inclusive;

H. R. 7514. An act to authorize payment by the departments and agencies of the United States, notwithstanding section 89 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141), for the use, during a limited period, of certain wharves of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 7522. An act to amend the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, so as to authorize the use of public-school buildings in the District of Columbia as and for day nurseries and nursery schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7587. An act for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, Marion E. Graham, Ruth Irene Morgan, and Alice K. Weber;

H. R. 7633. An act to increase the pay and allowances of members of the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to amend Public Law No. 623, approved June 23, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."

On December 23, 1942:

H. J. Res. 371. Joint resolution extending seasons greetings to our armed forces.

On December 24, 1942:

H. R. 137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri;

H. R. 4068. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders;

H. R. 4741. An act for the relief of the Midwest Oil Co.;

H. R. 5486. An act to provide for means of egress for buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5569. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of their wives, minor children, and dependent parents;

H. R. 5861. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6447. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death or of the resignation or

separation from office of the Chief Disbursing Officer;

H. R. 6671. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey;

H. R. 6730. An act to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders; and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry;

H. R. 6771. An act for the relief of Lillian J. Delavergne and Myrla Delavergne;

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war materials, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7142. An act relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7781. An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7828. An act for the relief of John Sweeney; and

H. R. 7844. An act to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons.

On December 26, 1942:

H. R. 194. An act for the relief of the Upham Telephone and Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak.

On December 29, 1942:

H. R. 7370. An act to further insure the protection of vessels in wartime by amending the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

DISAPPROVAL OF HOUSE BILLS SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 1646, "For the relief of George Geis, and the administrator of the estate of Joseph Glaser, deceased."

It appears that in April 1938, an airplane flight was made by the Army Air Corps in the vicinity of Osborn, Ohio. During the flight seven photographic flare bombs were released from the airplane. All of the bombs functioned except one which failed to explode. Immediate efforts were made to locate the unexploded bomb, but without success. On the following morning two officers resumed the search. They drove to a nearby farm owned by Joseph Glaser and informed him and his helper, George Geis, of the existence of the unexploded bomb, which was believed to have fallen somewhere on the farm.

Shortly after the officers had left, Mr. Glaser and Mr. Geis found the bomb. Mr. Glaser picked it up and pulled a rope attached to it. The bomb exploded causing fatal injuries to him and serious injuries to Mr. Geis.

It does not appear that the lamentable accident was caused by any negligence or carelessness of any officer or employee of the Government. On the contrary the Army officers were exceedingly diligent in endeavoring to locate the unexploded bomb, and in addition they warned the two victims of the accident of the presence of the bomb. It is difficult to imagine what more the Government could have done under the circumstances.

The present bill would provide for the payment of the sum of \$5,000 to the estate of Mr. Glaser, and the sum of \$3,500 to Mr. Geis. While the families of Mr. Glaser and Mr. Geis are entitled to profound sympathy, nevertheless, there appears to be no moral obligation in the light of the foregoing circumstances on the part of the Government to pay any compensation in this instance.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 23, 1942.

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 5175, "For the relief of Edward Workman." An identical bill (H. R. 428, 76th Cong.) was vetoed by me on October 10, 1940. In my veto message, I made the following remarks:

"It appears that on September 2, 1936, Mr. Workman parked his car on a highway near the Wawasee State Fish Hatchery in the State of Indiana, to permit his child to get a drink from a well located nearby. The father remained seated in his car. In order to reach the well it was necessary for the child to walk across a side road which entered the main highway. The child was struck and killed by an approaching Civilian Conservation Corps truck.

"While there is some dispute as to the circumstances immediately preceding and following the accident, and it is evident that the driver of the truck failed to see the child, it does not satisfactorily appear that this was due to negligence on his part or that the Government could be held legally responsible if it should waive immunity and permit an action in tort to be brought against it.

"The bereaved family is entitled to our most profound sympathy. From the evidence available, however, it is not believed that an award of compensation would be justified in this case."

While some additional evidence has been submitted, the new material does not warrant any change in the conclusion which has been heretofore reached.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 23, 1942.

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 6386, a bill "To provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation."

The bill provides for increased rates of pay for those members of the Metropolitan Police Department, the Fire Department, the White House police and the park police holding rank up to and

including that of captain. Under present law, the annual basic salary for privates is \$1,900, with annual increases of \$100 for five years until the maximum of \$2,400 is reached. Under the bill, the annual basic salary is \$2,000, with annual increases of \$140 for 5 years until the maximum of \$2,700 is reached. For captains, lieutenants, and sergeants, the annual salary rates are increased by \$300.

The effective date of the bill is made retroactive to February 1, 1942; and the increases provided are of a permanent and not temporary character.

Legislation recently enacted by the Congress, Senate Joint Resolution 170, provides, effective December 1, 1942, and continuing only until April 30, 1943, or until such earlier date as Congress may prescribe, for overtime compensation, or a bonus payment in lieu thereof, for civilian employees of the United States Government (not otherwise entitled to similar compensation) and for those employees of the District of Columbia Government who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The Classification Act does not cover District policemen or firemen or school teachers.

In general, Senate Joint Resolution 170 is a temporary measure designed to remove inequities in the earnings of various groups of employees, and to provide increased earnings to meet the rise in the cost of living by paying more for longer hours of work.

By contract, H. R. 6386 proposes a retroactive 10 months' increase in compensation, provides that this shall be a permanent increase and not be limited to the war or a shorter period, and, at the same time, creates a discrimination against another large group of employees, the District school teachers.

Accordingly, and in concurrence with the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, I am withholding my approval of this measure.

I would not, however, be opposed to legislation which would remove the above-mentioned objections to the present bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 26, 1942.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2042. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of persons commissioned from civilian life in the Navy, Marine Corps, from September 26 to November 25, 1942, and in the Coast Guard from October 1 to November 30, 1942, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MOSER: Committee on the Census. H. R. 7611. A bill to correct an error in the Census record of 1900 with respect to the family name of Ida M. Dugan, Omaha, Nebr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2742). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII,

Mr. BEITER introduced a bill (H. R. 7867) to provide for post-war planning, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KELLY of Illinois:

H. R. 7868. A bill for the relief of Theodore C. Gault; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts:

H. R. 7869. A bill for the relief of Carlo Solone; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3495. By Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Petition of the Pierce County (Wash.) Democratic Central Committee, Hon. John H. Binns, chairman, pointing out that different draft boards have applied varying standards and have made conflicting interpretations of regulations; asserting that serious inequities have resulted, with consequent undermining of public morale; and therefore urging, emphatically, that the induction services, nationally, through Gen. Lewis B. Hershey or Hon. Paul McNutt and the boards having jurisdiction of such national induction services, draft uniform rules for the guidance of all draft boards in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3496. By Mr. HARE: Petition of Rev. Fritz C. Beach, pastor, Main Street Methodist Church, Greenwood, S. C., and several hundred citizens of Saluda, Greenwood, Edgefield, McCormick, and other counties in South Carolina, urging the enactment of legislation by the Congress of the United States making illegal the sale of intoxicating liquors during this emergency; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3497. By Mr. TALLE: Petition of Etta Nutting and 103 other residents of eastern Iowa, urging the enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3498. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the board of directors of Rome (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, endorsing the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan and recommending to Congress that legislation be enacted incorporating it as an amendment to the Revenue Act of 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.